THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. VII—No. 127. PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, JUNE 3, 1867. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

SECOND EDITION

FROM EUROPE BY THE CABLES.

The Czar of Russia in Paris, and a Magnificent Reception by the Emperor and People—Union of the Flags of the Two Empires on the Tuileries—The Sultan of Turkey and King of Prussia to Arrive, and Grand Entente Cordiale of the Crowns—Race for the Emperor's Cup and Prix de Paris—Royalty and the Masses in Great Force on the Turf, Etc. Etc.

NOON REPORT OF MARKETS.

LONDON, June 3—Noon.—Consols for money (ex-dividend), 94⅛; United States Five-Twenties, 73½; Illinois Central, 78¼; Erie Railroad, 40¾.

LIVERPOOL, June 3—Noon.—Cotton firm at 11⅝d. for uplands, and 11⅝d. for Orleans. The sales to-day will reach 15,000 bales.

Breadstuffs dull. Corn, 39s. Lard, 49s. 6d. Tallow, 44s. Other articles are without change.

THE CZAR IN PARIS.

PARIS, June 1.—The Emperor Alexander the Second, Czar of Russia, accompanied by two of his sons, grand dukes, arrived in this city at 4 o'clock in the afternoon to-day, as the guests of the Emperor and Empress of France.

Napoleon the Third, attended by his Staff and accompanied by all the Marshals of the empire now in the capital, and the whole of the Cabinet Ministers and great officers of state, set out from the Tuileries some short time previously, and proceeded to the railroad station, where he received his imperial brother with great cordiality.

The popular display was exceedingly brilliant at the railroad station, and in all the streets through which the royal cortege passed on its return to the palace. Paris was, in fact, joyously excited, and the vast crowds assembled at all points received the illustrious visitor with enthusiasm.

The Palace of the Tuileries is decorated with the combined flags of the two great empires, Russia and France, and pleasing congratulations were being interchanged among the Parisians at the latest moment.

The Czar Alexander comes from Berlin direct, where he was entertained by King William of Prussia, and accorded interviews to Count Bismark. He had visited Copenhagen previously. It is said that the Russian royal party will extend its visit to London. The Emperor of Russia will be attended during his stay in Paris by Prince Gortschakoff, his Minister of Foreign Affairs.

The Czar's eldest sister, the Grand Duchess Maria of Russia, wife of Maximilian Joseph Napoleon, Duke of Leuchtenberg, and Prince of Eichstaedt, has been in Paris since the 19th of May, accompanied by her son, the present Duke of Leuchtenberg, so that the imperialism of Russia as well as its diplomacy will be fully and duly represented during the visit of the Emperor.

King William of Prussia and Count Bismark are looked for immediately.

King Victor Emanuel of Italy and the Viceroy of Egypt will, it is said, reach Paris within three days from the present date, so that Napoleon's congregation of sovereigns—or the "modern occupation," as it is named by some—will be complete.

Comparisons are freely drawn on all sides, due distinctions being made between the "situation" in France in the two remarkable epochs, 1815 and 1867. Napoleon's prestige is renewed, to a great extent, by the contrast. France is very powerful, and Paris makes money; so that the empire enjoys great strength with much profit, whereas the city had only the money receipt in 1815, when Wellington, Blucher, Schwarzenberg, Barclay de Tolly, Metternich, and Pozzo di Borgo, Alexander of Russia, Frederick William of Prussia, Francis of Austria, and almost a million of "strangers" swooped down on it after Waterloo.

THE FRENCH TURF.

RACE FOR THE GRAND PRIX DE PARIS AND EMPEROR'S CUP—THE CZAR OF RUSSIA AND NAPOLEON WITH ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND PEOPLE ON THE GROUND—EXCITING CONTEST, AND FERVACQUES THE WINNER—THOUSANDS OF LADIES "OUT"—THE FASHIONS ON THE ROAD, ETC.

PARIS, June 2.—The Grand Prix de Paris of one hundred thousand francs, with the Emperor's Cup—the two most eagerly sought for results of the French turf contests—were run for to-day in the Bois de Bologne and won by the horse Fervacques.

There were at least one hundred thousand persons, hailing from every nation on earth, present on the occasion.

The day was very warm, but the atmosphere was made pleasant by a few timely and refreshing showers of rain.

Fervacques and Patricien, the winners of the French Derby, made a dead heat at one time, but the next heat, which decided the race, was won by Fervacques easily.

The Emperar Napoleon, the Czar Alexander of Russia, the Grand Duchess Maria of Russia, the King and Queen of the Belgians, the Princess Murat, and other royal personages, were present on the Emperor's stand.

Napoleon and the Czar walked through the crowd to see the horses.

On driving home to the city after the race the two Emperors were faintly cheered.

There was much excitement during the races. The betting was very heavy, unusually so for France.

Vaubon, Marksman, and other English horses were withdrawn.

The race really makes the French Derby, for the Chantilly races bear no comparison to it.

The scene to-day was like what might be imagined if there was a race course in the Central Park, New York.

There were thousands of ladies "out," dressed in all the prevailing styles of spring costume, and I may add that blue was the prevailing color.

MAXIMILIAN'S FATE.

BAD NEWS AT THE TUILERIES AT AN UNFORTUNATE MOMENT.

Paris (May 20) Correspondence Pall Mall Gazette

There is a story here to the effect that a very awkward piece of news was made known at the Tuileries last night that the Emperor Maximilian had been captured and shot. Should the intelligence turn out to be correct, the results of the Mexican expedition will be deplorable indeed. The Emperor dead, his wife mad, and the public debt here increased by two millions.

The King and Queen of the Belgians being at present in Paris, the reception of this news is still more untoward.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

EARL DERBY'S STATEMENT OF THE ARBITRATION NEGOTIATIONS—A LITTLE AFRAID OF THE SEWARD CORRESPONDENCE.

In the House of Lords, on the 21st of May, as already announced by cable in the TELEGRAPH, Earl Russell said he wished to ask the noble lord opposite (Earl Derby) whether any final answer had been received from the United States Government in reference to the Alabama claims, or whether negotiations were still going on.

The Earl of Derby was understood to say that the Government of the United States had admitted the principle of arbitration, but as yet no agreement had been arrived at with regard to the points to be referred. Her Majesty's Government asked for a specific statement of the points to be referred to arbitration, but it was contended by the United States Government, on the other hand, that the whole of the correspondence which had passed between the two countries should be submitted to arbitration. Of course there were questions which her Majesty's Government could not consent to have so treated, but he might say that the whole of the negotiations had been carried on in a spirit which was likely to lead ultimately to a satisfactory termination.

THE AUSTRIAN PARLIAMENT.

OPENING OF THE SESSION—LEGISLATIVE REVIEW OF THE SITUATION—THE POLICY IN THE FUTURE.

Both Houses of the Austrian Reichsrath, or Parliament, held their first sittings on the 20th of May.

In the Upper House the opening speech was delivered by the President, Prince Von Anersperg. He adverted to the manner in which late events have weighed upon Austria, and said that the new basis of public law must be established. We must attain, he added, an undisturbed state of constitutional right, in order that the belief of the people in their political principles may be strengthened, and in order that among them the consciousness may revive that their destinies rest in a just proportion in their own hands. A prosperous issue is duly possible through union. All political parties should earnestly unite in the thought that the object in view is to render Austria great and powerful.

In the Lower House the President, Herr Giskra, in his opening speech, referred to the period during which the Constitution had been suspended, and reminded the House that it had difficult duties to perform; that the principles of equal rights for all nationalities and all religious confessions, as well as real constitutional government, must become realities.

He also declared that the compromise with Hungary must, in an equitable form, be carried out in both portions of the empire.

SPAIN.

CRITICAL CONDITION OF THE THRONE—THE ARMY ITS ONLY SUPPORT.

From the Independance Belge, May 20—Evening.

News from Spain still presents the situation under anything but a satisfactory aspect. Measures rigor and arrests of the suspected continue, and the language of the President of the Council in the Senate shows that the Government itself is not at ease with regard to the maintenance of order. Marshal Narvaez has been compelled to admit that at the present moment the Queen's throne has nothing to support it but the army.

The Chamber of Deputies, though elected under the pressure of the Government, does not inspire the Cabinet with confidence; for the bill it has just introduced upon the reform of the regulations of that assembly virtually annuls all parliamentary initiative, and all liberty of discussion. Our Madrid correspondent gives an analysis of this measure, which would be incredible were it not true. The only outrageous words in favor of constitutional liberties are still heard in the Senate. Signor Vaamonde, an ex-minister, has made a speech upon the policy of the Government, which proves that patriotism and political sagacity are not yet extinguished in the Peninsula.

AUSTRIA.

OPENING OF THE REICHSRATH—SPEECH OF FRANCIS JOSEPH.

VIENNA, May 22.—The Emperor Francis Joseph formally opened the Reichsrath to-day. His Majesty delivered the speech from the throne. He said the address explained to the Reichsrath the terms of the arrangement with Hungary and the necessity for such a compromise. It recommended the internal affairs of the empire to the consideration of the Deputies, and conveyed an assurance of the Emperor's attachment to constitutional institutions. The address concluded as follows:—

HONORABLE GENTLEMEN OF BOTH HOUSES OF THE REICHSRATH:—To-day we are about to establish a work of peace and of concord. Let us throw a veil of forgetfulness over the immediate past, which has inflicted deep wounds on the empire. Let us lay to heart the lessons which it leaves behind, but let us desire with unshaken courage new strength, and the resolve to secure to the empire peace and power. For this the fidelity of my people, which has been manifested in times of the most urgent need, is my best guarantee. Let not the searching thought of revenge guide our steps. A more noble satisfaction is reserved for us. The better we succeed in our present efforts to change the antagonistic feeling and enmities at present existing into esteem and respect the sooner peoples of Austria, whatever may be their nationality or language, will rally around the Imperial standard, and will cheerfully trust to the words of my ancestor—that Austria will ensure and prosper under the protection of the Almighty until this most distant time.

DR. LIVINGSTONE'S FUNERAL.

ACCOUNT OF HIS DEATH AND BURIAL OF HIS BODY.

The following extract of a letter dated Johanna, February 23, received by the late mail in England, appears to place the fate of Dr. Livingstone beyond a doubt:—

You have, the writer says, heard, long before you get this, that Dr. Livingstone was killed. The Johanna men, whom I engaged last March to accompany Dr. Livingstone into Africa, arrived at Zanzibar last December, and were sent here by the consul. I have received an account of their journey and of the attack of the savages on the doctor's party, in which he was killed.

The only witness of his death states that about noon they were travelling over a large plain; the doctor and nine Africans were ahead. Suddenly he heard the Africans cry out, "Mavela! Mavela!" He ran on, and saw a number of men rushing on the doctor and the Africans. Three made for the doctor, who shot two, but was cut down himself by the third.

Moosa, the narrator of this sad event, fired his gun, and ran back to his countrymen, and they escaped into the grass and bushes. At dusk they returned to the spot where Dr. Livingstone was attacked, and found his body, the bodies of the two Mavelas whom he shot, also the bodies of four of the Africans.

They buried the doctor, and then set off as fast as they could go on their return to the coast, and after escaping two or three times from bands of Mavelas reached Kulloa, on the coast. Unless some of the Africans survive and reach Zanzibar, which is very improbable, this is all that will ever be known of the fate of Dr. Livingstone. The Mavelas, who have come from the south in considerable numbers, are killing the unfortunate negroes, who have neither courage nor the means of defending themselves.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.

MORE ABOUT THE BROKEN CABLE.

To the Editor of the London Daily News.

SIR:—Will you be good enough to inform the public that arrangements have been made with the Telegraph Construction and Maintenance Company for the immediate repair of the injury done to the Atlantic Cable of 1866? A vessel will be specially despatched, and will leave the Thames within ten days from this date, and as the point of injury is known to be within two miles of the land at Heart's Content, as now confirmed by Mr. Willoughby Smith, sent to Valentia for the purpose of verifying the previous tests, there is no reason to doubt that by the 15th of next month the cable will be restored to its former perfect condition. I am, etc.,

CHARLES E. STEWART,
Chairman Anglo-American Telegraph Co.
Anglo-American Telegraph Company, No. 26 Old Broad street, May 21.

To the Editor of the London Daily News:—

SIR:—Considerable surprise and indignation having been expressed, both in the public journals and private correspondence, with reference to the alleged withholding of information from the shareholders relative to the injury to the shore end of the cable of 1866, a knowledge of which is assumed to have been unnecessarily kept back by the management, I am instructed by my directors to inform you that neither of the cables are at present in any way under the control or superintendence of the Atlantic Telegraph Company, and that the first intelligence received by the Directors or officers of that Company as to the damage to the shore end of the cable of 1866 reached them during the sitting of the Board, at 3 P. M., on Friday the 17th instant, in the shape of a rumor from the Stock Exchange, which on inquiry afterwards was found to be correct.

I am, etc., GEORGE SAWARD,
Secretary and General Superintendent,
No. 12 St. Helen's place, Bishopsgate street, Within, E. C., May 21.

—Several posthumous works of Mendelssohn (including his much-talked-of "Reformation Symphony"), hitherto withheld from publication by his executors, are now about to appear.

—*A Wild Goose (Rosedale)*, at the London Haymarket, does not appear to have made a success.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

The North Carolina Tobacco Crop—Murder Trial—Ship News.

FORTRESS MONROE, June 1.—The prospects for a good crop of tobacco in three large producing counties in North Carolina are not said to be encouraging. The tobacco plants seem to be scarce, owing to the unfavorable weather and the injury inflicted by the fly. Some of the tobacco lands have also been planted in other crops. The eight leading tobacco counties in the old North State in 1860 were Caswell, Franklin, Granville, Orange, Parsons, Rockingham, Stokes, and Warren, which produced 28,073,182 pounds of tobacco. Warren county produced in 1860, 6,148,321 pounds, and Granville, 6,025,574 pounds. Mecklenburg is comparatively unimportant as a tobacco county, the product being in 1860, 25,161 pound.

The cargo of the wrecked steamer Sheridan, which went ashore last winter near Body Island, N. C., will be sold in Norfolk at auction, on the 13th inst. The estimated value of the cargo was about a million of dollars, and the portion recovered consists of tar, oil, linseed and lard oils, white lead, zinc, dry goods of every variety, and hogsheads of Irish and Bourbon whisky.

The British steamer Bosphorus arrived at Norfolk this morning, having made the run from Philadelphia in 24 hours. She loads with a cargo of cotton and naval stores for Liverpool direct.

The trial of William S. Underwood, on a charge of killing Captain James S. Hawkins, at the Isle of Wight Court House, some time since, commenced on the 15th ult., and, after two weeks, resulted in a verdict of not guilty. Both Underwood and Hawkins were residents of Surrey county, where they have extensive circles of friends and relatives occupying high social positions, and, in consequence, there was a large attendance of the friends of both parties at the trial. Charles Hayden, Esq., Commonwealth's Attorney, assisted by General Henry A. Wise, conducted the prosecution, and Messrs. Blow and Goode of Norfolk, and Major C. S. Stringfellow of Petersburg, appeared for the defense. When the case came up for argument, General Wise spoke two days. Thirty-six witnesses were examined, and the utmost interest was manifested during the trial.

The case of Reuben H. Clark, the owner of a small store at Mill Creek Bridge, about a mile from here, charged with killing one of the buglers attached to the garrison, came up for a preliminary hearing at the Court House in Hampton to-day. Brigadier-General H. S. Brinton, the commandant of the Fort, and Dr. George Cooper, who made a post mortem examination of the deceased, were summoned to appear as witnesses. Colonel Mallory, the prisoner's counsel, waived the hearing, deeming it expedient on the ground that the case required a full investigation, and to prevent prejudicing the jurors either in favor of or against the prisoner. He then requested that the prisoner be remanded to jail.

The prosecuting attorney offered no objection, and he was taken to jail again to await his trial before the County Court, which meets the latter part of this month. The old Court House in which the justice of Elizabeth county is dispensed was nearly the only building left unconsumed when Magruder applied the torch, and left the little village a smouldering mass of ruins. It is a very roughly built structure, and has a few wooden benches and a table near the interior, while the presiding magistrate gave his opinion from an elevated brick platform, and the prisoner was seated on one of the benches, the jailor standing behind him while the counsel were arguing their points. General Burton and Dr. Cooper occupied seats in front, and the room was filled with the friends of the accused and idlers.

The body of a man was found a few days ago washed ashore at the mouth of Harris' creek, near Yorktown. It was identified by papers, and a small sum of money found on the body, to be J. C. Wood, who was drowned from a small sloop during a gale in the bay.

The barque Friar, from Rio, with coffee, has been ordered to Baltimore to discharge.

The Phil. Sheridan Base Ball Club contested a match with the Ordnance Club. The latter won the game by three runs.

Fire at Petroleum Centre.

PETROLEUM CENTRE, June 2.—A most terrible fire occurred here this morning, destroying property in buildings and goods estimated at from $40,000 to $60,000. The fire originated in the Job Taylor House, and was unquestionably the work of an incendiary. Twenty-nine buildings were consumed, including the United States Hotel, the largest building in the place. The largest individual losses are those of William Spence, proprietor of the United States Hotel, and J. and A. Baum, dry goods dealers, who lost some $10,000. The total amount of insurance will not exceed $5000, mostly in small risks in different companies.

New York Constitutional Convention.

ALBANY, June 3.—The Constitutional Convention will meet at the capital on Tuesday morning. Several delegates have already arrived. The question of organization is being quite freely discussed. Charles J. Folger, Ira Harris, and William A. Oberlin, are spoken of for President of the Convention, and James Terwilliger and Luther Caldwell as candidates for Clerk. The Republican caucus, to decide upon the organization of the Convention, will be held this evening. The project for adjourning to Saturday has but few advocates.

Unsuccessful Robbery.

BURLINGTON, Vt., June 3.—Another robbery was committed here last night. The jewelry store of L. Freeman was broken open, and a small safe containing about $2000 worth of watches was carried off. The safe was this morning found by the police buried in a sand bank.

THE PRESIDENT'S TOUR.

RECEPTION OF THE PARTY AT AQUIA CREEK, FREDERICKSBURG, AND RICHMOND—RETICENCE OF MR. JOHNSON—THE SABBATH PASSED IN RICHMOND, ETC.

AQUIA CREEK, June 1.—The President has just arrived here, and the party are being transferred to a special car. There is no popular commotion, the people of the country through which the party passes not being aware of the President's presence.

FREDERICKSBURG, Va., June 2—12:10 P. M.—A crowd has gathered here, and upon the train halting, loud calls were made for Mr. Johnson. The train having come to a stand-still, Mr. Johnson was escorted to the platform of the car by Secretary Seward, Postmaster-General Randall, and Colonels Moore and O'Beirne. In response to repeated calls from the crowd, the President bowed and said, "Gentlemen, I thank you most heartily for this manifestation of your respect." The President retired amid the shouts of the bystanders, the car was locked and the train got under way.

RICHMOND, Va., June 2.—The President's party, consisting of his Excellency, with Secretary Seward, Postmaster General Randall, General Tyler, Colonel Moore, Colonel O'Beirne, and others, arrived here this morning at half-past two, and were escorted in carriages to the Spotswood House by the Committee of Reception. Throughout the journey Mr. Johnson has appeared very thoughtful and reticent, though Mr. Seward has been in his happiest of conversational moods, keeping up a continuous play of witticisms. The party was met at the depot by the committee of reception, composed of W. H. MacFarland, President of the municipal Council; Mayor Mayo, ex-Mayor D. G. Saunders, Major Sturdevant, and Councilmen Scott and August.

Mr. MacFarland, acting as spokesman of the deputation, headed the committee, which entered the President's car, and after saluting, tendered him the hospitalities of the city.

Mr. Johnson made none beyond monosyllabic replies to the questions of the committee. Mr. Seward was, however, unusually easy and humorous in conversational grace.

Having been driven to the Spotswood House, a brief confabulation over mint juleps followed, and taking leave the deputation separated for the night. Mr. Johnson and Mr. Seward were shown to their chambers, the President being given the same suite of rooms occupied by Jeff. Davis when he held a mock Presidency of his own.

The President, accompanied by W. H. MacFarland, President of the Municipal Council, attended service at St. Paul's this morning.

A reception was held in the parlor of the Spotswood House at four o'clock this afternoon, at which Mr. MacFarland and the members of the Council in a body, together with several clergymen and a number of ladies were present and paid their respects to the guests of the city.

A dinner *diplomatique* was given at half-past 4, at which General Schofield, Adjutant-General Graham, and General Tyler, the members of the deputation and of the municipal council, were guests. The party leaves for Raleigh in the twenty-five minutes past 5 o'clock morning train.

THE SOUTH.

CONFISCATION.

ANOTHER LETTER FROM THADDEUS STEVENS.

LANCASTER, Thursday, May 23.

To the Chairman of the County Committee, and the Assessors of the Townships of the Counties of Adams, Franklin, Fulton, Bedford, Somerset, Perry, Cumberland, and York.

GENTLEMEN:—As I am about to prosecute the claims for confiscation at the next session of Congress, if I should be permitted to appear there, I desire to ascertain certain facts. Will you aid me in procuring them in a small part of our own State? Invite returns from all the people in each township of the amount of property which the Rebel raiders, or the armies of the so called "Confederate States," destroyed or appropriated to their own use during their several incursions into Pennsylvania, and hand the same to the assessors of the different townships, who are requested to return the aggregate for each township to the Chairmen of the respective parties of the different counties. May I here ask that the various newspapers of the counties above named publish this notice for a few weeks in aid of the object specified, as I intend to press the payment of the damages done to loyal men out of the confiscated property of the conquered belligerent? I desire each and every person who resided in the above-named counties to make out a list of the amount of all property of which he was despoiled by the Rebel raiders, or the Rebel Government, and return the same to the assessors of his township, who, I hope, will forward the same to the Chairman of the County Committees of each party, who, I hope will take the trouble to aggregate the same and return it to me. I desire a fair valuation to be placed on all the property, whether personal property abstracted or real property destroyed, except Caledonia Iron Works, in the county of Franklin, which will not be appraised, as no remuneration is claimed for it. This may seem to be asking our friends to take considerable trouble, but as a small part of the labor only falls to each person, it will be found light. I hope it may finally prove profitable to the injured people.

YOURS, THADDEUS STEVENS.

P. S.—Were it not presumptuous in me, I would invite the loyal men of all the States who have been plundered by Rebel raiders or confiscated by the Confederate States, or either of them, to form associations and furnish statistics, such as are above solicited. Claims so imperatively just must be finally allowed and paid, but the funds to pay the same will certainly be raised nowhere except out of the fines and confiscation of the richer and more atrocious malefactors. Feeble as my powers are, if I had five years more added to my life, I should not doubt that this would become an accomplished fact. Such justice, urged by a determined will though feeble intellect, cannot fail. If I should be denied that extension of life. Providence will raise up to the work some younger and abler man to whom these facts would be of great assistance. I trust it will not be supposed that I have abandoned the determination to procure small homesteads for the freedmen, to be furnished by the Rebel masters whom th y conquered at our request—homesteads earned by the late slaves and annexed to their master's estates. Let them now be severed by partition.

All the newspapers in the several counties named are respectfully requested to publish this article.

VIRGINIA.

IMPORTANT CIRCULAR FROM GENERAL BROWN—ALL FREEDMEN TO REGISTER.

The following circular has been issued by General Brown to the subaltern officers of the Freedmen's Bureau:—

BUREAU OF REFUGEES, FREEDMEN, AND ABANDONED LANDS, Headquarters Assistant Commissioner State of Virginia, Richmond, Va., May 28, 1867.—Circular Letter.—It is reported that many of the freedmen of the State will fail to register under the Military bill, through the agency of persons hostile to their exercising the rights of suffrage. The act to continue in force, and to amend "An Act to establish a Bureau for the Relief of Freedmen and Refugees," requires the officers of the Bureau to aid the freedmen "in making the freedom conferred upon them available to themselves and beneficial to the republic." It is, therefore, clearly your duty to counteract, as far as possible, the influence of persons inimical to the freedmen registering or voting, and to advise and instruct them in regard to their rights under the above-named bill, and the great importance of their exercising these rights. By availing yourselves of the various meetings of the freedmen, and other means at your command of spreading information among them, not one in the State need be uninformed in regard to his right and duty in the matter. If any freedmen fail to register, through ignorance, the Bureau officer in charge of the subdistrict or division where such failure occurs will be considered derelict in the performance of his duty. The opinion expressed in this letter in regard to the duties of Bureau officers is in accordance with that held by Major-General Schofield, commanding this district.

O. BROWN, Brevet Brig.-Gen., Ass't Com.

ARKANSAS.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE REGISTRY.

TEMPORARY HEADQUARTERS FOURTH MILITARY DISTRICT, LITTLE ROCK, May 18, 1867.—A Board of Officers will assemble at Little Rock, Arkansas, on the 20th instant, or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the purpose of nominating Registers for certain counties in this State. The Board will consist of Brevet Brigadier-General C. H. Smith, Colonel 28th Infantry; Brevet Colonel Page, A. Q. M., U. S. V.; First Lieutenant Samuel M. Mills Adjutant 28th Infantry. The Board will sit without regard to hours, and will send their nominations to Major O. D. Greene, Acting Adjutant-General, Fourth Military District, Vicksburg, Miss. A brief statement of the reasons which induced the Board to make the nominations will be forwarded at the same time by mail. In every Board of three for a county it is desired that at least two should be officers of the late Union Army; the third should, if practicable, be a citizen of the county of respectability.

By command of Major-General E. O. C. ORD,
HUGH G. BROWN, A. A. General.

BRAZIL.

THE MEDIATION OF THE UNITED STATES DECLINED BY BRAZIL—OUR GOVERNMENT SNUBBED, WITH THANKS—RAVAGES OF THE CHOLERA IN THE ALLIED ARMIES—PREPARATIONS MAKING TO ATTACK THE PARAGUAYANS, ETC.

RIO JANEIRO, May 9, via LONDON, June 1.—The news from the Brazils by this mail is very important, as it is announced that the Government of Don Pedro declines the mediation proffered by the United States for the purpose of restoring peace on Rio de la Plata. This is done with thanks for the kind offer. The Argentine Republic, as well as that of Paraguay, in their answers to Ministers Asboth and Washburn, enter into the history of the causes that led to the war, and conclude by informing the American plenipotentiaries that "their imperishable decision is to save themselves by victory."

The Brazilian Commander-in-Chief Caxias was preparing to attack the Paraguayans as soon as the contingent under the Baron del Herval could join the forces which the former sent to the Upper Parana.

There has been no further fighting yet. Cholera is raging in the allied camp. Rumor states that General Urquiza, at the head of ten thousand men, had raised the standard of revolt, and declared against the triple alliance. The revolt in the Argentine provinces is reported at an end.

NIGHTINGALES.—An unusually large number of nightingales have assembled this spring in the vicinity of Naumburg, Germany. They settled about the middle of April in groups of from twenty to thirty in a wood, and remained there eight days. During this time they held a sort of musical tournament, two birds singing solo alternately, and the performance being occasionally varied by a chorus in which all the birds participated. It is positively asserted by ornithologists who were present at this singular concert, that there was not a single female bird among the singers. Every now and then the birds moved in a body to another part of the wood, as if to test its acoustic properties.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Judge Cadwalader.—The United States vs. William Moore. In this case the defendant pleaded guilty to a charge of removing whisky to other than a bonded warehouse.

In the cases of the United States vs. Whisky and sundry other articles, in which William Ronkan, W. Cordill, Samuel Morgan, Walter Graham, Samuel De Gorgne, and Patrick O'Connor are claimants, there was no evidence offered on the part of the claimants, and the jury rendered a verdict for the United States.

The United States vs. Whisky and a Horse and Wagon. James Falby, claimant. This was an information of the seizure of the articles mentioned for a violation of the Revenue law. It was alleged that the claimant was removing the whisky to other than a bonded warehouse, and therefore not only the whisky but the horse and wagon used in removing it, are claimed by the Government. On trial.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER—Judges Ludlow, Peirce, and Brewster. The Court sat again to-day to hear the argument on the motion for a new trial of George W. Winnemore. The prisoner looked well, somewhat paler than during the trial, but still as healthy as could be expected after an imprisonment of nearly two months.

The argument was opened by Mr. Kilgore, for the prisoner, whose argument was principally upon the reasons filed at the time the motion for a new trial was made.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Ludlow.—The June term of the Court was opened this morning, his Honor Judge Ludlow presiding. The new Grand Jury was returned to the Court, and also the Petit Jury. His Honor explained to the Grand Jury that the recent act of the Legislature, making the terms monthly, now compelled the Court to summon a new set of jurors at the beginning of every month, and as often made it the duty of the Court to discharge those jurors. At the beginning of the March term it was remarked that crime was on the increase in our community; but the statistics for the month of May proved that the action of the authorities had checked its rapid growth, and now, happily, its decrease is easy to be seen.

The abolishing of the old system of apprenticeship was again referred to as one of the leading causes of the sad state of morals into which the youth of the day have fallen; by that system the young men were under strict and proper management until they had grown up responsible and respectable citizens; now they are left to govern themselves, and the consequence is that the majority of the inmates of our prisons are under twenty-five years of age.

The present system of education is undoubtedly a great improvement upon that in vogue many years since, but it is yet very far from perfection. What is now mostly needed is a proper moral education for children. All the avenues to useful knowledge should be opened to them, in order to crush vice at its very outstart. And the Grand Jury should exert all the power reposed in it for the furtherance of this object. Their remarking upon the nature of the oath the Grand Jury had taken, and their duties under it, the Judge concluded his very able charge.

There being no business for the petit jurors, the Court discharged them until to-morrow morning.

A number of constables were in attendance to make their returns. The District Attorney asked the Court to appoint next Wednesday as the day for the examination of their returns, in order to give them more time to look around their wards, and see the new licenses that were taken out during the last days of May and the first days of the present month.

Mr. Mann also remarked that he would advise constables to attend to their duties more properly than heretofore by going over the whole of every ward, in order to swear to the truth of their returns; not to divide over the ward, one part to this constable and one part to that, and then take an oath that the return is correct. He wished this matter properly attended to, as he intended to indict every man detected in keeping a saloon without license, and to use his authority in seeing the law carried out in this respect. The constables were then discharged until Wednesday.

Camden County Courts.

In the case of State vs. Davis Kelso, convicted last week of killing William Kelly, Allen C. Scovel, Esq., made an application to the Court to hear the grounds why Kelso should be granted a new trial, the argument to be heard on Wednesday next at 3 P. M.

The following were sentenced by Judge Woodhull on Saturday:—

Patrick Calahan, for assaulting an officer, $100 and costs.

Patrick Calahan, John Tobin, Michael Cassidy, Frederick Munter, and John Flanigan, charged with inciting to riot—Calahan was fined $25 and costs, Tobin $100 and costs, Munter $10 and costs, Flanigan $10 and costs.

Patrick Calahan and John Tobin, for assault on an an officer—Calahan was fined $25 and costs, Tobin $10 and costs.

William Yates, charged with grand larceny, sentence suspended.

Patrick Holden, for assault and battery, was fined $5 and costs.

Andrew White, for assault and battery, was fined $1 and costs.

Susan Wells, for grand larceny, sentence suspended.

Mary Pointer, for keeping a disorderly house, sentence suspended.

William H. Wilson, for burglary, sentenced to two years in the State Prison.

Isabella Crammer, for bigamy, two years in the State Prison.

Emma Gulick, for bigamy, two years in the State Prison.

Austin Vanarsdale, for atrocious assault and battery, six months' imprisonment.

Orphan Rogers, for keeping a disorderly house, sentence suspended.

William McIntyre, for malicious mischief, sentence suspended.

Abel Biddle, for assault and battery, to pay the costs of prosecution.

Edward Gorman, for keeping a disorderly house, sentence suspended.

Annie Bowers, for open lewdness, two years in the State Penitentiary.

Mark McHenry, for keeping a disorderly house and selling liquor on Sunday, sentence suspended.

Isaac Batchellor, for assault and battery on an officer, $1 fine and costs.

John Kinney, for assault and battery on an officer, $1 fine and costs.

Richard Gilmens, for assault and battery on an officer, $1 fine and costs.

John Williams, for entering a barn by night, 1 year in the State Prison.

Abner Wallace, for grand larceny, one year in the State Prison.

Edward Fischer, for petit larceny, fined $10 and sixty days in the County Jail.

Benjamin Hoff, for petit larceny, thirty days in the County Jail.

Philip Goodtiler, disorderly house, and selling liquor on Sunday, and without a license, $20 and costs.

Frederick Schoelkorp, selling liquor on Sunday, fined $60 and costs.

Jacob Sailor, for keeping a disorderly house, and selling liquor on Sunday, and without license, $20 fine and costs.

Henrietta Loeb, for selling liquor on Sunday, and without license, $20 and costs.

William Dow, for entering by day and stealing, sentence suspended.

James O'Reilly, for keeping a disorderly house, $10 fine and costs.

George Smith, for assault and battery, $5 fine and costs.

John Bradley, for manslaughter, $500 and costs and two years in the State Prison.

The case of James C. Gallager, charged with bigamy, was being tried this morning.

VOTES FOR KOSSUTH.—A Hungarian paper announces with no little satisfaction that at the election which has just taken place of deputy for the town of Klausenberg, votes were given for Kossuth and Alexander Teleki.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Monday, June 3, 1867.

The Stock Market was dull this morning, but prices were rather firmer. Government bonds continue in steady demand. 112 was bid for 6s of 1881; 109⅜ for 1862 5-20s; 105⅛ for 1864, 5-20s; 108 1-16 for July, 1865 5-20s; 99⅜ for 10-40s; and 105¼@106 for June and August 7-30s. City loans were unchanged.

Railroad shares were the most active on the list. Reading sold largely at from 52@52½, a slight advance, and Pennsylvania Railroad at 51@51½, a slight decline; 128¼ was bid for Camden and Amboy; 63 for Norristown; 58 for Minehill; 33¼ for North Pennsylvania; 58 for Lehigh Valley; 29 for Elmira common; 40 for preferred do.; 28¼ for Philadelphia and Erie; and 42 for Northern Central.

In City Passenger Railroad shares there was nothing doing. 19 was bid for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 44 for Chesnut and Walnut; 65 for West Philadelphia; 12½ for Hestonville; and 27 for Girard College.

Bank shares were firmly held at full prices, but we hear of no sales. 104 was bid for Seventh National; 155 for Philadelphia; 135 for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 54½ for Commercial; 100 for Northern Liberties; 100 for Southwark; 107 for Kensington; 56 for Girard; 90 for Western; 30¾ for Manufacturers'; 110 for Tradesmen's; 67 for City; 61 for Commonwealth; and 60 for Union.

Canal shares were firmly held. Schuylkill Navigation preferred sold at 30; and Morris Canal preferred at 119. 20 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common, and 16¼ for Susquehanna Canal.

Quotations of Gold—10½ A. M., 136½; 11 A. M., 136¼; 12 M., 137; 1 P. M., 136⅜, an advance of ¼ on the closing price Saturday evening.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

	FIRST BOARD.		
$1000 Pa 6s, W L	cp. 102⅝	2 sh Penna R	51¾
$3000 Pa 6s 2d series	101¾	12 do	s5. 51
$1200 do	101⅞	300 do	2d. 51⅝
$250 do	101¾	100 sh Cata Pf	b30. 27
$1000 Pa R 2 m 6s	93⅝	100 sh Sch N Pf	s5. 30
$200 City 6s, N. 85c&p	99	100 sh Read R	s5. 52⅝
$1000 Susq Bds	66½	300 do	b5. 52
$5000 do	66⅝	300 do	s60wn. 52
8 sh Morris Cl Pf	119	300 do	s5. 52⅝
200 sh Maple Shade	¾		

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—U. S. 6s, 1881, coupon, 111¼@112½; U. S. 5-20s, coupon, 1862, 109¾@109½; do., 1864, 105¼@106; do., 1865, 106¼@106⅝; do. new, 108@108¼; 5s, 10-40s, 99¾@99⅝; U. S. 7-30s, 1st series, 106¼@106½; do., 2d series, 105¾@105⅝; 3d series, 105¾@105⅝. Compound Interest Notes, December, 1864, 16½; May, 1865, 15⅝; August, 1865, 14⅝; September, 1865, 14⅜; October, 1865, 13⅜.

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 111¾@112½; do. 1862, 109¾@109½; do., 1864, 105¾@106; do., 1865, 106¼@106½; do., 1865, new, 108@108¼; do. 5s, 10-40s, 99⅜@99⅝; do. 7-30s, Aug., 106¼@106⅝; do., June, 105¾@105⅞; do., July, 105¾@105⅞; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 119¼@119½; do., July, 1864, 118¾@118⅝; do. Aug. 1864, 118¼@118⅜; do., October, 1864, 117¼@117½; do., December, 1864, 116¼@116½; do., May, 1865, 115¾@115⅝; do., Aug., 1865, 114¼@114½; do., September, 1865, 114¼@114⅜; October, 1865, 114@114¼; Gold, 136¼@136¾. Silver, 130½@132.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

MONDAY, June 3. — The Flour Market continues greatly depressed, and prices are weak. The inquiry is confined to the wants of the home consumers, who purchased several hundred barrels at $8@9 ⅌ bbl. for superfine; $10@11 for extras; $12@13·50 for Northwestern extra family; $12·50@14 for P

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

The Radicals Working their own Ruin.

From the Herald.

Wendell Phillips wants to put a nigger on the Presidential ticket with General Grant. This is the latest limit of radical movement—the most advanced position of the most advanced man—and shows like a beacon the tendency and direction of revolutionary thought moving onward wave by wave. Mr. Phillips' nomination of a nigger for Vice-President is in our revolution exactly analogous to one of the most characteristic facts of the French Revolution, the crowning of an immoral woman as Goddess of Reason. The deification of the nigger, the apotheosis of that great cause of the war, is the necessary sequence of success; it is the necessary party result of the terrible contest that party leaders look upon as having been purely and simply a nigger war. Phillips sees this, and is consistent. Reasoning on the bare facts, looking at the matter purely in its logical forms, he sees that the inevitable next step for the party that has gone so far is to exalt the nigger to the highest possible point of power and dignity; and, seeing this, he states it boldly and broadly, not debarred by any such trashy commonplaces as a sense of what it may be judicious, decorous, or even decent for his party to do. In the French Revolution all the surroundings of the event we have alluded to make it an exact parallel to this exaltation of the nigger. Each was the same defiance of commonplace propriety, the same natural next step of revolutionary movement.

The only thing that is impossible for a revolution is to stop. Incessantly and inexorably to go forward, working out its fate, is the law of its life. Attempts to stay revolution at any point short of its ultimate end only expose those who make them to be crushed under the onward-moving wheels. Revolutions of modern history have illustrated no point so distinctly as this. The great one that annihilated the whole ancient system of France bore at its opening the harmless appearance of a movement for reform; but, sweeping forward, it soon left the most advanced philosophical extremists far behind, and at its close was seen to have left nothing unchanged in the nation, and to have spared no person or party that had attempted to stay its course, until it fairly ran into the counter revolution of military despotism. Barnave had fulminated like the rest against aristocracy, against royalty, for the liberty of the people; but the day came when this extravagant Democrat ventured to say that the revolution was going too far—ventured to warn the country that it was destroying not merely royalty, but government; not privilege, but property; and for such wise warning Barnave, once a foremost man of the Revolution, went to the guillotine, as the aristocrats had gone so plentifully before. This is the history of nearly all the men of the French Revolution, its authors and abettors who at any time raised a voice against its dangerous tendencies. They who urged one series of executions were the victims of the next. With the Girondists went down the attempt of a great party to stay the movement. Thence there was no restraint. It was only a question for how trivial an opposition a man should die. Camille Desmoulins, a Jacobin, was guillotined for proposing a committee of clemency—a committee empowered to set at liberty persons who were merely "suspected" of evil intentions. The great crime of the age was to attempt to modify the revolutionary extravagance. This is, in a party sense, the great crime now, for we are only repeating that history; radical leaders are working out in essentially the some way their own destiny and ruin. He who is not willing to go to any extremity in the great direction of universal nigger-worship must go down, and will go down, so far as party position is implied. General Pope is a ruined man if he had any party views.

He has just suppressed a newspaper in Mobile for merely giving the niggers some lessons in killing, "instructing them how, when, and where to use firearms." This interference with the amiable recreation of Republican voters will send him to the political guillotine. On the other hand, the Superintendent of the Freedmen's Bureau in Virginia is in the line of promotion. He has made the Bureau openly a party machine, by instructing his subordinates to see that every negro "is registered and votes." He appreciates the fact that the revolution is going on, and that the point at which Wendell Phillips has now fixed the party standard is not very far in advance of the present party line. He is right. However moderates protest and demur, that is the next great point; and it will be but a little while before we reach it, for we go through a revolutionary cycle in much less time than it required in any of the famous European revolutions.

Reconstruction of Politics.

From the Citizen.

The *Independent* is already breaking ground on the question of "the next Presidency." It avoids the advocacy of any individual, though it squints strongly towards Ben. Wade, whom it styles "one of the grandest of our public men." The substance of the article is a vigorous protest against the adoption by the Republican party of General Grant as its candidate. "In God's name," cries Tilton, "let us have a great man for President," to which pious adjuration we say Amen! with all our heart.

The question of the Presidency is one that it is well to consider betimes. Open discussion is the best means of squelching the plots of the coteries of schemers that are about every man whose name may, by any possibility, turn up in connection with the Presidency, and who have their own little ventures in his elevation. There is nothing these men fear so much as discussion, or even the mention, publicly, of their favorites in connection with the position. It has come to be a maxim that the surest way to kill off a candidate is to give publicity to the fact of candidacy. It is of the first importance that the plots of all such men should be defeated in the contest, which already begins to loom up as the absorbing issue of the coming year and a half. The next administration should witness the final disposition of every question that has disturbed our domestic concord, the consolidation and settling of the finances and of industry. Its close should find the ghastly seams and fissures made by civil war finally healed, and the social and civil polity throughout the whole extent of our territory homogeneous, and the country moving easily and naturally on its grand career.

But to this end a man must be at the helm who can shape a policy, who has a heart in sympathy with the liberal humanity of this generation, and a mind comprehensive enough to take in all the peculiar circumstances relating to the different sections of the country, which will make the work of administration so complicated for the next four years. We want no narrow bigots of the school of Wade or Sumner—if the coming man is to be a Republican—and no hard-shelled, machine fossil of the Connecticut Seymour-Clymer-Vallandigham sort, if he is to be a Democrat. There must be a union of the patriotic, moderate elements in both parties. Such a union everybody knows has been possible and imminent two or three times in the last three years; but in every case has been defeated not on its merits, but through the pig-headed obstinacy of a few machine managers on one side or the other. But these men will be powerless in the coming contest. The young Democracy will not be whipped into a support of the perpetuation of the dynasty of blind old fossils, who don't know that anything remarkable has been going on the last six years. And on the other hand, the considerate Republicans are becoming alarmed at the centralizing tendencies of the radical Rump, at its wild legislation in all matters of revenue, currency, and everything relating to the substantial interests of the country. They know that no party can stand on such a record as the last radical Congress has made on these great questions. The letter of Secretary McCulloch written evidently from a plain business stand-point, is a terrible arraignment of the radical leaders. Two years after the restoration of peace, the public debt increasing through the wild prodigality, and the reckless blundering of these radical legislators; the restoration of specie payments and the lowering of prices indefinitely postponed for the same reasons; two years after the close of the war, and industry still paralyzed throughout the South, and the North bearing the whole burden of taxation! the radical leaders apparently thinking of nothing but the securing of the negro vote in the Southern States, while industry is languishing, enterprise is deadened, and the whole machinery of society is laboring painfully.

If the Democratic party can be reformed and purified, it will draw to it the sensible Republicans; but if not, then the Union Democracy, who will hold the balance of power in the next contest, must force the nomination by the Republicans of a patriotic ticket, which will command the support of the moderate elements of both parties, and the success of which will exclude from influence the wild theorists who have kept the country disorganized and chaotic, both in its politics and in its material interests. What sincere Republican is there that cannot stand on a platform having for its cardinal principles equal rights for all; the restoration, on this basis, of the right of self-government to every community; the re-enfranchisement of those who cordially accept the new order of things, and the decentralization of the National and State Governments? What patriotic party will not gladly co-operate with a body of fellow-citizens, under whatever name, having the accomplishment of such ends as the object of association?

Is there any Republican that can arraign as false to the principles of freedom men who proclaim such purposes and principles? Is there any Democrat who can charge with want of fealty to true Democratic doctrine the men who arraign the blind old fossils who repudiate these principles and purposes?

We declare these principles; we labor for these results; we go with that organization through which they can be attained. The name of Democrat has no charms for us, if it bears with it hostility to these; the name of Republican has no terrors, if under this name their triumph can be assured.

It is with supreme reference to these ideas that the efforts of thoughtful men, in all Presidential discussions and combinations, should be directed. The country needs at the helm the coming four years, more than at any previous period, its wisest, purest, and least partisan man; the one who can harmonize and combine, in the largest degree, the elements in the two old parties whose combined action will give steadiness to the movements of politics and of legislation, and tranquillize passions that ought ere this to have been laid asleep. As a means to this end, we welcome such discussions as that in last week's *Independent*, and agree with its general principle, however widely we may differ from its estimate of individuals.

Democracy—New vs. Old.

From the Tribune.

The *World* sums up a sweeping argumen against what we call protection to home industry as follows:—

"The industries which produce commodities for exportation deserve as much encouragement (and no more) than those which produce commodities for domestic use. The ultimate aim of both is precisely the same, namely, to supply articles for the home market. Certain industries export only because they can import; they transmute their products into other goods by commerce, as different industries transmute raw materials into other goods by manufacture. In both cases alike, domestic industries supply the domestic market; and justice requires that the race between these competing domestic industries should be equal. The industries that can supply the cheapest goods are fairly entitled to the market, and it is for the interest of the whole body of consumers that they should have it. It is not, as the protectionists are never weary of asserting, a competition between native and foreign industry, but between rival domestic industries which seek, by different methods, to furnish the home market with the same kinds of goods. 'Protection,' therefore, is merely a discrimination against the home industries which produce the cheapest goods. We should be glad to see the *Tribune's* reply to this argument."

—The *Tribune's* reply to "this argument" must already be familiar to the *World*. If ever a proposition was demonstrated, we hold this to be:—The apparent cheapness of imported wares and fabrics is factitious, unreal, delusive, being accompanied by a great diminution if not absolute destruction of value in the articles whereby the domestic wares and fabrics would be paid for. Thus, we have seen in Iowa City, when that city was the capital of the State, long strings of farmers' wagons piled high with Indian corn which the growers were vainly trying to sell at fifteen cents per bushel of shelled grain. That same corn, we are as sure as we are of our own existence, would then and there have been worth at least *fifty* cents per bushel, had the metals, wares, and fabrics required and consumed westward of the river Wabash been mainly produced at the nearest points where ore, coal, water-power, etc., invited their production.

The economic truth here indicated is all-pervading. We have helped burn wood, which had no commercial value, into charcoal, within ten miles of the present manufacturing cities of Manchester and Nashua, N. H. The charcoal, when sold for the most it would fetch, did not pay fifty cents per day for the work necessarily required to produce it, there being then but a few fishermen's huts where Lowell and Manchester now are, and perhaps two stores and a mill where Nashua is. To-day, wood growing on that very ground where we made charcoal (and it is too rocky and sterile for any other use) must be worth $3 per cord as it grows, finding an ample market at the neighboring seats of manufacture. In other words—A hundred cords of wood as it grows will now buy more iron, cloth, or wares than ten thousand cords of just such wood could be sold for while we kept our workshops in Europe. So of the apples which we helped make into cider which sold for $1 per barrel—just about the cost of picking and making—whereas, they can now be sold from the orchard for ten times their value while Europe made our cloth and wares. So, measurably, of vegetables, etc. etc.

Have we, or have we not, squarely met the *World's* "argument?"

—Now let the *World* face the doctrines of the fathers of Democracy, viz.:—

Thomas Jefferson, in his second Annual Message (December 15, 1802), says:—

"To cultivate peace, and maintain commerce and navigation in their lawful enterprises; to foster our fisheries as nurseries of navigation, and protect the manufactures adapted to our circumstances * * * these, fellow-citizens, are the landmarks by which we are to guide ourselves in all our proceedings. By continuing to make these the rule of our action, we shall endear to our countrymen the true principles of the Constitution, and promote a union of sentiment and of action equally auspicious to their happiness and safety."

That Mr. Jefferson meant by protection precisely what we do, is proved by his Message of December 2, 1806, when, anticipating the payment of our debt and a surplus of revenue, he asks:—

"To what other objects shall these surpluses be appropriated, and the whole surplus after the entire discharge of the public debt? Shall we suppress the impost, and give that advantage to foreign over domestic manufactures?"

So, in his last Annual Message (November 8, 1808), Mr. Jefferson says:—

"The situation into which we have thus (by foreign hostile policy) been forced, has compelled us to apply a portion of our industry and capital to internal manufactures and improvements. The extent of this conversion is daily increasing; and little doubt remains that the establishments formed and forming will, under the auspices of cheaper materials and subsistence, the freedom of labor from taxation with us, and of protecting duties and prohibitions, become permanent."

Sophistry cannot make this language mean anything else than what it has always been understood to mean—a full indorsement of the policy of protection.

James Madison bore so large a part in the Convention of 1787 that he has been called by admiring Democrats "The Father of the Constitution." His Messages abound in arguments and recommendations like those just quoted from those of his predecessor. In his Special Message of February 20, 1815, announcing the Treaty of Ghent, he says:—

"But there is no subject that can enter with greater force and merit in o the deliberations of Congress than a consideration of the means required to preserve and promote the manufactures which have sprung into existence, and attained an unparalleled growth and maturity, during the period of the European wars. This source of national independence and wealth I anxiously recommend, therefore, to the prompt and constant guardianship of Congress."

In his next Annual Message (December 5, 1815), Mr. Madison thus confronts one of the *World's* favorite theories:—

"In adjusting the duties on imports to the object of revenue, the influence of the tariff on manufactures will necessarily present itself for consideration. However wise the theory may be which leaves to the sagacity and interest of individuals the application of their industry and resources, there are in this, as in all other cases, exceptions to the general rule. Besides the condition which the theory itself implies of a reciprocal adoption by other nations, experience teaches that so many circumstances must concur in introducing and maturing manufacturing establishments, especially of the more complicated kinds, that a country may long remain without them, although sufficiently advanced, and in some respects even peculiarly fitted, for carrying them on with success."

Mr. Madison's last Message, and nearly all of Mr. Monroe's, proffer lucid and cogent arguments in support of the policy of protecting home manufactures by discriminating duties on their imported rivals; but we can only refer to them. Nor will we harrow up the feelings of the *World* by compelling it to bungle through another attempt to explain away General Jackson's famous letter to Dr. Coleman, taking the broadest possible ground in favor of protecting home manufactures as the surest and best way to provide markets for the products of agriculture. We prefer to ask its attention to the views of the earliest and most illustrious leader of the Democracy of our own State, Governor George Clinton, who, in his Message of 1786, urges the impolicy and peril of depending on foreign nations for an article so indispensable to national security as iron; and in that of 1788 returns to the subject as follows:—

"The profuse use of luxuries brought from abroad drains us of our wealth, and is the source from which most of our present difficulties proceed. I would, therefore, submit to the wisdom of the Legislature the propriety of limiting the consumption of foreign articles by encouraging the manufacture of our own productions, as far as may be consistent with our situation and a due regard to beneficial commerce."

The Messages of Governor Daniel D. Tompkins abound in such avowals of sentiment as the following from that of February 2, 1816:—

"It is a proposition too plain to require any observation to enforce it, that no nation can be really and substantially independent which relies on any other for its essential supplies of clothing. The maintenance of our manufactures is, in my view, of deep interest to the present and future prosperity of our country, and I confidently recommend them to your patronage and protection."

—We might quote abundantly to the same effect from the Messages of De Witt Clinton, William L. Marcy, etc., with the responsive reports and votes of successive Democratic Legislatures; but need we? The lawyer whom the Judge attempted to silence explained that he was *not* arguing against the correctness of his Honor's decision, but only showing what a stupendous fool old Blackstone was. We close with the single question, If free trade is so manifestly, incontrovertibly wise and beneficent, how came these great men to be so blind and besotted, especially since there was no great manufacturing interest in their day to bewilder and mislead them?

The Imperial Prisoners of the Mexican Liberals.

From the Herald.

The cable news informs us that there is the greatest excitement in Europe about the fate of Maximilian. It is very much feared that he has gone to look after the filibusters who have preceded him; but we feel quite certain that he is now a prisoner in the hands of the Republicans. The *Herald* long since informed the public, through its special correspondent, that orders were issued from the Mexican War Department to General Escobedo, when the siege of Queretaro commenced, that under no circumstances was Maximilian to be shot, but to be made a prisoner to be dealt with according to the disposition of the general Government. The only thing that can have changed these orders is the stupid interference of Mr. Seward; but we hope that the Juarez Government will take into consideration that Mr. Seward is in his dotage, and not entirely responsible for everything that he does. There is too much good sense in the Liberal party to shoot a man who can do them no more harm, and whom they have always considered a miserable tool in the hands of Napoleon and the Mexican retrograde party.

The probability is that his life will be spared—not so much in justice as in policy; for if justice were meted out the barbarous decrees of Maximilian, which disgrace the civilization of this century, would, in a trial, tell very heavily against him; not to mention the carrying out of these decrees, which has resulted in the wholesale massacre of thousands of the Liberals of Mexico and the desolation of their country. But the Liberals, in saving the life of the man who has contributed largely to all this, will act wisely. That they will do this is shown by the action of Porfirio Diaz, who lately liberated all his prisoners taken at Miahuatlan, La Carbonada and Puebla. Although among these were six hundred Europeans of various nationalities, they were set at liberty, and will probably never be disturbed if they keep peaceable. It is the intention of the Liberals to shoot only those noted leaders of the reactionary or Church party who, apparently without any political creed except the union of Church and State, are bent upon the destruction of Mexico, providing they cannot rule it. Among these men are Marquez, Miramon, Castillo, and others, who have, by their wholesale robbery and bloodshed, brought down the execration of the civilized world upon their country, and caused the very intervention which plunged Mexico into this long and terrible war—an intervention which supported the leaders, men whose crimes gave them the plea for a restoration of order. It is these men whose heads are not safe, and no amount of intervention can save them; even the influence of Horace Greeley would be ineffectual.

We expect soon to entertain Maximilian in New York, where he will probably stop on his way to Canada. It is probable that an arrangement is making to give straw bail for him, and that, this effected, the two men who went hand in hand for a general revolutionary movement against Southern North America will in Canada consult as to their future. Greeley, the cup-bearer to an America Jupiter, will be there to do the honors of the occasion. It is then proposed that, as the careers of all three are ended, they take General Sherman's place, and make a final pilgrimage to the Holy Land, after the manner of the ancients, who, when they had discovered by defeated hopes how uncertain all things are here below, picked up the pilgrim's staff, and resolutely turned their footsteps towards Mecca. Jeff. Davis, with a map of the Confederacy, and Maximilian, with a map of Mexico as a votive offering to the Old World, may travel arm in arm, and, still leaning on each other for support, traverse the desert sands; while Greeley, carrying a bale of straw upon which to lie, may bring up the rear.

Productive Industry a Condition of Financial Safety.

From the Times.

Mr. McCulloch's letter to his Boston friends may be composed of commonplaces, as its assailants allege, but its suggestions are not on that account less appropriate or just. Indeed, there is an urgent necessity for common sense rather than theorizing or rhetoric as a means of helping the country out of its difficulties. The prevailing tendency is to cure all ills by the application of nostrums of which plain sense is rarely an ingredient. Thus, business depression it is proposed to remedy by protective tariffs; tight times by more currency; general poverty by an increase of debt. The Secretary of the Treasury, with his vulgar habit of calling things by their right names, terms these prescriptions quackery, and no other word could more fitly describe their character.

The stress the Secretary lays upon the growth of productive industry as a condition of financial safety does not reveal a new or brilliant idea. Everybody has heard of it many times. But it is timely because our law-makers and large numbers of our people appear to have forgotten the fact, and it is important because its adoption is essential to the avoidance of national bankruptcy.

Just now, the productive forces of the country have not fair play. In the South, where they should be most vigorous, and where in ordinary circumstances they would be most profitable, they are impaired and crippled by political influences. No single consideration would aid them half so much as speedy reconstruction. The want of means, of enterprise, of heart, of hope, which now paralyzes every interest, would disappear were the South restored to the Union. Capital would find its way thither in amounts equal to its necessities, and trade and the Treasury would be invigorated as by magic. Judged simply as a financial measure, the earliest possible completion of the reconstruction policy is of vital importance as a guarantee against disaster.

To relieve industry further we must make up our minds to overhaul and radically amend the present system of taxation. As now it operates, it is a worse enemy to American industry than the most formidable of foreign competitors. It is in effect a system for inflicting the greatest amount of injury upon industry with the smallest gain to the Treasury. So considered, it is a success. But the country cannot afford to risk its continuance. The taxes must therefore be reduced, simplified, and so adjusted that they shall no longer crush enterprise and industry. The Treasury need not suffer from the change. On the contrary, it is possible to combine a reform and reduction of taxes with an increase of revenue. One of the worst features of the existing system is its wastefulness and cost in respect of collection.

The Disappointment in France.

From the Times.

Our latest French exchanges display numerous proofs of the accuracy of the statements made by our Paris correspondent about the feeling of the French people on the recent peaceful settlement of the dispute with Prussia. They are not satisfied with the way the affair has been patched up. It was so unlike France to swallow the insults of Prussia, and to back down before the defiance of Bismark. They call on the Government to assume even yet a bolder attitude in continental affairs, and they demand that France shall show to Europe that her supremacy will be maintained hereafter, whatever may happen. "The whole nation," says our correspondent, "wants to go to war with Prussia, and certainly expects soon to do so."

We do not place a great deal of value upon this as affecting the relations of France towards Prussia. Something of the kind was to be expected after the balking of the war spirit, which had become so highly aroused in France. The attitude of Bismark not only excited the French people, but led to the universal conviction that war was inevitable. The military action of the Emperor's Government strengthened the opinion, and the gigantic warlike preparations made it appear certain that hostilities would be opened in any event. When such feelings are established in a nation, they cannot be allayed at once. And when the opportunity for their gratification is suddenly checked, there will certainly be anger and disappointment. The French have now begun to talk of what they would surely have achieved and gained in a war. With all their battles victories, and all their fields glorious—with every disputed point settled in their favor—with French territory extended, and not only Luxembourg but other coveted regions secured to France—how resplendently would French arms have shone before the world, and how grandly would French power have loomed above the clouds which have of late threatened to obscure it! Such considerations as these are working deeply in the French mind, and it will necessarily take some time for them to pass away.

If Napoleon does not desire to obliterate such feelings immediately and altogether, he certainly wishes to repress them for the time being. He has one agency at hand, so far as Paris is concerned, in the Exposition, but he has a far larger and more powerful means in the forthcoming grand visit of sovereigns to the French capital. He is already amusing the people with Belgian and Portuguese Kings and Queens, and with British, Swedish, and Japanese Princes. But when the monarchs of Russia, Prussia, Austria, Italy, and possibly England, shall assemble in Paris, it will not be difficult to make such use of the great event, and perhaps to work out such results from it, as will not only affect the current of French feeling for the moment, but give it a new channel in which it can run for at least another year.

OLD RYE WHISKIES!

THE LARGEST AND BEST STOCK OF

FINE OLD RYE WHISKIES

IN THE LAND IS NOW POSSESSED BY

HENRY S. HANNIS & CO.,

Nos. 218 and 220 SOUTH FRONT STREET,

WHO OFFER THE SAME TO THE TRADE, IN LOTS, ON VERY ADVANTAGEOUS TERMS.

Their Stock of Rye Whiskies, IN BOND, comprises all the favorite brands extant, and runs through the various months of 1865,'66, and of this year, up to present date.

Liberal contracts made for lots to arrive at Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, Erricsson Line Wharf, or at Bonded Warehouses, as parties may elect.

Carpetings, Canton Mattings, Oil Cloths.
Great Variety, Lowest Cash Prices.

REEVE L. KNIGHT & SON,

NO. 807 CHESNUT STREET,

(Below the Girard House).

REMOVED.

OUR BEDDING STORE

IS REMOVED

FROM THE OLD STAND TO

No. 11 South NINTH Street.

5 27 R. L. KNIGHT & SON.

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, May 4, 1867.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of THREE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of the Company, clear of National and State Taxes, payable in Cash on and after May 30.

They have also declared an EXTRA DIVIDEND of FIVE PER CENT., based upon profits earned prior to January 1, 1867, clear of National and State Taxes, payable in Stock on and after May 30, at its par value of Fifty Dollars per share—the shares for Stock Dividend to be dated May 1, 1867.

Scrip Certificates will be issued for fractional parts of Shares; said Scrip will not be entitled to any Interest or Dividend, but will be convertible into Stock when presented in sums of Fifty Dollars.

Powers of attorney for collection of Dividends can be had on application at the Office of the Company, No. 238 S. THIRD Street.

5 4 30t THOMAS T. FIRTH, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, May 28, 1867.

The Board of Managers have this day declared a dividend of THREE PER CENT., or ONE DOLLAR AND A HALF per share on the Capital Stock of this Company, clear of United States and state taxes, payable on demand. SOLOMON SHEPHERD,

5 28 6t Treasurer.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—Abscesses of many years standing, have yielded under a short course of these antiseptic and detergent medicines. The Ointment cleanses the sore of all irritating purulent matter, and imbues the fibres and tissues with new life and vigor, while the Pills, purifying the blood, neutralize the noxious humors and expel them from the system. In skin diseases of whatever character, tumors, old sores, ulcerated legs, etc., the action of these remedies is safe and certain.

Sold by all Druggists. 6 1 smfs4t

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world. The only *true* and *perfect Dye*—Harmless, Reliable, Instantaneous. No disappointment. No ridiculous tints. Natural Black or Brown. Remedies the ill effects of *Bad Dyes*. Invigorates the hair, leaving it soft and beautiful. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. All others are mere imitations, and should be avoided. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers. Factory, No. 81 BARCLAY Street, New York. 4 5fmw1

NOTICE.—AN ELECTION OF Directors of the CHESNUT HILL IRON ORE COMPANY will be held at No. 327 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia, on the 17th June, 1867, at 12 o'clock M.

5 31 12t P. R. PYNE, Secretary

MILLINERY, TRIMMINGS, ETC.

MOURNING MILLINERY.

ALWAYS ON HAND A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

MOURNING BONNETS,

AT NO. 904 WALNUT STREET.

3 27 6m MAD'LLE KEOGH.

MRS. R. DILLON,

NOS. 223 AND 231 SOUTH STREET,

Has a handsome assortment of SPRING MILLINERY.

Ladies', Misses', and Children's Straw and Fancy Bonnets and Hats of the latest styles.

Also, Silks, Velvets, Ribbons, Crapes, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, etc. 7 18

FURNISHING GOODS, SHIRTS, &C.

F. HOFFMANN, JR.,

NO. 825 ARCH STREET,

FURNISHING GOODS,

(Late G. A. Hoffman, formerly W. W. Knight,)

FINE SHIRTS AND WRAPPERS.

HOSIERY AND GLOVES

SILK, LAMBS' WOOL AND MERINO

8 5 6mwsm UNDERCLOTHING.

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,

SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,

AND DEALERS IN

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,

No. 814 CHESNUT STREET,

FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL,"

8 27 1rp PHILADELPHIA.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY,

AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE

PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.

All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.

WINCHESTER & CO.,

1 11 No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

UNION LEAGUE HOUSE,

MAY 15, 1867.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the UNION LEAGUE OF PHILADELPHIA, held March 12, 1867, the following Preamble and Resolutions were adopted:—

Whereas, In a republican form of government it is of the highest importance that the delegates of the people, to whom the sovereign power is entrusted, should be so selected as to truly represent the body politic, and there being no provision of law whereby the people may be organized for the purpose of such selection, and all parties having recognized the necessity of such organization by the formation of voluntary associations for this purpose, and

Whereas, There are grave defects existing under the present system of voluntary organization, which it is believed may be corrected by suitable provisions of law; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, By the Board of Directors of the UNION LEAGUE OF PHILADELPHIA, that the Secretary be and is hereby directed to offer eleven hundred dollars in prizes for essays on the legal organization of the people to select candidates for office, the prizes to be as follows, viz.:—

The sum of five hundred dollars for that essay which, in the judgment of the Board, shall be first in the order of merit;

Three hundred dollars for the second;

Two hundred for the third, and

One hundred for the fourth.

The conditions upon which these prizes are offered are as follows, viz.:—

First. All essays competing for these prizes must be addressed to GEORGE H. BOKER, Secretary of the Union League of Philadelphia, and must be received by him before the FIRST DAY OF JANUARY, 1868, and no communication having the author's name attached, or with any other indication of origin, will be considered.

Second. Accompanying every competing essay, the author must enclose his name and address within a sealed envelope, addressed to the Secretary of the Union League. After the awards have been made, the envelopes accompanying the successful essays shall be opened, and the authors notified of the result.

Third. All competing essays shall become the property of the Union League; but no publication of rejected essays, or the names of their authors, shall be made without consent of the authors in writing.

By order of the Board of Directors.

GEORGE H. BOKER,

5 16 1m SECRETARY.

REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

HARRISBURG, April 16, 1867.—The "Republican State Convention" will meet at the "Herdic House," in Williamsport, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of June next, at 10 o'clock A. M., to nominate a candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court, and to initiate proper measures for the ensuing State canvass.

As heretofore, the Convention will be composed of Representative and Senatorial Delegates, chosen in the usual way, and equal in number to the whole of the Senators and Representatives in the General Assembly.

By order of the State Central Committee.

F. JORDAN, Chairman.

GEORGE W. HAMERSLEY, J. ROBLEY DUNGLISON, } Secretaries.

5 20 31t

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.—THE FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK.

PHILADELPHIA, May 28, 1867.

A General Meeting of the Stockholders of The Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank of Philadelphia will be held at the BANKING HOUSE, on SATURDAY, the 29th day of June next, at twelve o'clock, noon, for the purpose of taking into consideration and deciding upon amendments of the Third and Fifth of the Articles of Association of the said Bank.

By order of the Board of Directors.

5 28 tJ29 W. RUSHTON, Jr., Cashier.

CITY TREASURER'S OFFICE,

PHILADELPHIA, May 31, 1867.

NOTICE TO LOAN HOLDERS.—City Loans, maturing July 1, 1867, will be paid on presentation at this office, with accrued interest to date. By order of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

HENRY BUMM,

5 31 4t City Treasurer.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the PARKER PETROLEUM COMPANY will be held at the Office, No. 429 WALNUT Street, on the 10th of June at 12 M., to take into consideration the leasing of the property.

5 1 5t ROBT. THOMPSON, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE TREMONT COAL COMPANY.

No. 16 PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE, May 20, 1867.

The Interest Coupons on the Mortgage Bonds of the TREMONT COAL COMPANY, due June 1, will be paid on presentation at this office, on and after that date.

5 20 6t GEORGE H. COLKET, Treasurer.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Estate of JOHN MORRIS TAYLOR, deceased.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of ARTHUR W. CORGER, Administrator of the estate of JOHN MORRIS TAYLOR, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purposes of his appointment, on WEDNESDAY, June 5, 1867, at 4 o'clock P. M., at the office of SAMUEL F. FLOOD, No. 8 S. FIFTH Street, in the city of Philadelphia. [5 25 4tmw6t

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE OUTSIDE PAGES.]

THE EIGHTEENTH POLICE DISTRICT.—The Eighteenth Police District, composed of portions of the Eighteenth, Nineteenth, Twenty-third, and Twenty-fifth Wards, recently formed under an ordinance of City Councils, was inaugurated on Saturday. The new Station House is at Richmond Hall. The force will be composed of a Lieutenant, two Sergeants, and twenty men. Of the men ten are new appointments, authorized by Councils, and ten are to be transferred from the Eleventh and Fifteenth Districts. The new policemen are Enoch E. Walton, John Horrocks, Obadiah Leiser, Henry H. Care, Henry L. Stiles, Charles C. Leyrer, Daniel McVaugh, Noah Phillips, Thomas Dean, and Samuel Humes. Lieutenant William Murray and Sergeants John Hause and William B. Lentz have attained these positions by promotions, having been connected with the police force for some time.

REMOVALS IN THE CUSTOM HOUSE.—On Saturday, June 1, the following removals were made in the Philadelphia Custom House:—

Day Inspectors—P. C. Delany, T. Heenan, G. W. Palmer, John Little, Jacob Plant, H. C. Smith, and George W. Collar.

Night Inspectors—John Sagna, Patrick Hagan, J. Rohrman, Steven Rickards, Allen Webber, Lewis Williamson, and John Holland.

Weigh Masters—John Ruth, John Hazlitt, and C. Jacobs.

Sait Measurers—John Kelsh and Folyard Degan.

Bargeman—John Given.

The only appointment that reached us was that of J Johnston, formerly Assistant Custom House Appraiser, the son of ex-Collector and ex-Governor Johnston.

THE MORTUARY REPORT OF THE CITY.—Philadelphia continues to be one of the most healthy cities in the United States, as the following statement showing the number of deaths during the present year, as compared with the same period in 1866 will show a decrease of 118; the number of deaths for the months of January, February, March, April, and May each year being 1866, 5978; 1867, 5860.

The number of male deaths during the present year amounted to 3054, and the number of females to 2806, an excess of males over females of 248. Of the 5860 deaths during 1867, there were 2852 children, of whom 1532 were boys and 1320 girls. The deaths from consumption of lungs amounted to 961, an increase of 64 over the number for the corresponding month of 1866.

BURGLARY ATTEMPTED.—About 2 o'clock yesterday morning an attempt was made to enter the dwelling of Stephen Myers, No. 1231 S. Sixth street, by means of nippers. The lady of the house, hearing the noise, looked out of the second-story window, and discovered two men picking up their burglarious implements from the door step, with which they hastened away. The key of the front door was found on the floor. The marks of the nippers were plainly visible. It was the noise caused by the key falling on the floor that awakened the attention of Mrs. Myers, and prevented the burglars from entering the house. The fact of the key falling is evidence that the burglars were not very expert at their nefarious business.

INSTALLATION SERVICES.—Rev. A. A. Willitts, D. D., was installed as pastor of the West Arch Street Presbyterian Church last evening. The Rev. John Chambers opened the proceedings with prayer. Rev. Alexander Reed, D. D., of the Central Presbyterian Church, Eighth and Cherry streets, presided, and proposed the constitutional questions. Rev. T. M. Cunningham, D. D., of the Alexander Church, Nineteenth and Green streets, preached the sermon. Rev. Dr. Henry, of the North Church, delivered the charge to the Pastor, and the Rev. E. R. Deadie, of the Second Church, delivered the charge to the people. A large number of persons were present.

COLLISION OF SCHOONERS — THE AMERICAN TELEGRAPH CABLES DAMAGED.—Yesterday morning, about 7 o'clock, a collision occurred between two schooners almost immediately opposite Market street wharf. The larger of the two was lying at anchor in midstream, the tide running a strong ebb, when a collier, heavily laden, collided with her with such force as to dismast herself, and drag the other vessel from her anchor, and both drifted down stream. The anchor of the larger vessel grappled and tore away at least one, if not both, of the two cables connecting Philadelphia with various points in New Jersey and the East.

HOMICIDE.—Henry Schnetter, the German who was admitted into the hospital, on the 25th ult., with a severe wound on the back of his neck, died there yesterday from his injuries. The wound was inflicted by one or two men who jumped over the fence into his yard on that night at half-past 10 o'clock, and demanded his money. When he told them he had none, one of them cut him on the back part of the neck with an axe. The Coroner will hold an inquest to-day.

THE PHILADELPHIA POLICE AND FIRE ALARM TELEGRAPH.—The importance of the Police and Fire Alarm Telegraph can be readily appreciated when it is known that during the past year 31,915 messages were sent from the central office at Fifth and Chesnut, and 27,641 received. Of this number 2487 were for missing persons, and 3081 for lost children.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES....4'31 | MOON RISES....8'28
SUN SETS....7'26 | HIGH WATER....2'32

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

GEO. MORRISON COATES, J. PRICE WETHERILL, JAMES DOUGHERTY, } MONTHLY COMMITTEE.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR AMERICA.

Edinburgh	Liverpool	New York	May 18
Peruvian	Liverpool	Philada	May 18
Paris	Liverpool	New York	May 21
Deutschland	Southampton	New York	May 21
City of London	Liverpool	New York	May 22
Olivette	Liverpool	New York	May 22
N. American	Liverpool	Quebec	May 23
Minnesota	Liverpool	New York	May 24
St. Laurent	Havre	New York	May 24
Cuba	Liverpool	Boston	May 25
Alemannia	Southampton	New York	May 25

FOR EUROPE.

Asia	Boston	Liverpool	June 5
Hermann	New York	Bremen	June 6
C. of London	New York	Liverpool	June 8
Hibernia	New York	Glasgow	June 8
Aragon	New York	Havre	June 8
Tampico	New York	Havre	June 8
Virginia	New York	Liverpool	June 8
Bellona	New York	London	June 8

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Pioneer	Philada	Wilmington	June 5
Eagle	New York	Havana	June 6
H. Chauncey	New York	Aspinwall	June 11
Rising Star	New York	Aspinwall	June 11
Corsica	New York	Havana	June 15
Stars and Stripes	Philada	Havana	June 15
Merrimac	New York	Rio Janeiro	June 22

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Brem, ship Asia, Windebolste, 4 days from New York, in ballast to captain.

Br. barque Thomas Dallett, Smith, 15 days from Orchilla, with guano to Baker & Folsom. Experienced light winds and calms during the passage.

Barque Pow Iatan, Palmer, 8 days from Cardenas, with sugar and molasses to S. & W. Welsh.

Barque Fannie. Carver, 7 days from Cardenas, with sugar and molasses to E. C. Knight & Co.

Brig H. O. Phinney, Boyd, 7 days from Cardenas, with sugar and molasses to Harris & Stotesbury.

Brig Keystone, Barter, 6 days from Sagua, with sugar to S. & W. Welsh.

Brig C. Wesley, Ford, 4 days from Matanzas, with sugar and molasses to J. Mason & Co.

Schr Isabella, Smith, 10 days from Halifax, N. S., with fish to order.

Steamer Nevada, Grumley, 40 hours from Hartford, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Steamer J. S. Shriver, Dennis, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.

CLEARED SATURDAY.

Ste amship Wyoming, Teal, Savannah, Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co.

Ste amship Alexandria, Prats, Richmond, W. P. Clyde & Co.

Ship T. Harward, Strickland, Liverpool, P. Wright & Sons.

Barque Pennsylvania, Pontremoli, Cork, via New Castle, Del., Workman & Co.

Brig E. A. Bernard, Crowell, Matanzas, E. A. Souder & Co.

Brig Monica, Mitchell, Belfast, Me., Warren, Gregg & Morris.

Brig Croton, Lippincott, New Bedford, Rommell & Hunter.

Schr Farmers' Friend, Moore, Washington, do.

Schr Reading RR. No. 41, Neal, Bridgeport, Connor & Co.

Schr Mary Anna, Adams, Norwich, Hunt singer & Co.

Schr Wave Crest, Young, Providence, Rathbun, Stearns & Co.

Schr Searsville, Chase, Boston, W. B. Thomas.

Schr Mary and Caroline, Smith, Bridgeport, W. H. Johns & Bro.

Schr A. M. Lee, Taylor, Boston, Caldwell, Gordon & Co.

Schr W. B. Doughten, Tatem, Cohassett Narrows, Burnside Coal Co.

Schr A. Twibell, Edwards, New Haven, New York and Schuylkill Coal Co.

Schr Golden Eagle, Howes, New Bedford, Manchester Coal Co.

Schr Winter Shrub, Bowman, Morris River, Street & Co.

Schr Lottie, Taylor, Boston, J. C. Scott & Sons.

Schr Tilt, Crosby, Newburyport, do.

Schr L. M. Warren, Warren, Boston, Lennox & Burgess.

Sl'r Ann Eliza, Richards, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.

Sl'r Philadelphia, Fultz, Washington, do.

Sl'r F. Franklin Pierson, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.

Tug Lookout, Alexander, Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED SATURDAY.

Steamship Virginia, Allen, from Richmond, via Norfolk, Va., with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Schr L. M. Warren, Warren, from Newport.

Schr W. S. Doughten, Tatem, from Providence.

Schr Wave Crest, Young, from Sag Harbor.

Schr A. M. Lee, Taylor, from Portsmouth.

Schr Port Royal, Moore, from Middletown.

Schr A. Twibell, Edwards, from Norwalk.

Schr Reading RR. No. 49, Robinson, from Derby.

Schr Farmers' Friend, Moore, from Laurel.

Schr Mary Ann, Adams, from New London.

Schr Winter Shrub, Bowman, from Morris River.

Steamer New York, Marshall, from Washington, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Steamer Annie, Tuft, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Steamer E. C. Biddle, McCue, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Steamer Hannah and Sophia, Tett, 4 days from Norfolk, with lumber to T. P. Galvin & Co.

Tug Hudson, Carr, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.

LEWES, Del., May 31—8 P. M.—Brig Open Sea, from the West Indies, passed in the Capes to-day.

The following vessels from Philadelphia went to sea to-day:—Steamship Bosphorus, for Liverpool, at 4 P. M.; barque Orchilla, for Kingston, Ja.; brigs Ruth, for Bordeaux; M. E. Comery, for Aspinwall; and schr Archer and Reeves, for Trinidad de Cuba. Wind NW.

JOSEPH LAFETRA.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Tonawanda, Julius, from Liverpool for Philadelphia, was spoken 18th ult., west of Bardsey Island.

Steamship Peruvian, Glover, for Boston, sailed from Liverpool 18th ult.

Barque Sarah King, King, from London for Philadelphia, was off Plymouth 18th ult.

Barque Isabella C. Jones, Jones, from London for Philadelphia, before reported put into Queenstown in distress, remained 12th ult., ready for sea, having repaired.

Brig British Queen, Farnsworth, hence, at Halifax 25th ult.

Schr Percy, Mahlman, hence, at Portland 31st ult.

Schr Z. A. Paine, Jones, hence, at Eastport 25th ult., and cleared 26th for Windsor.

Schr Moonlight, Berry, hence, at Portland 31st ult.

Schr B. F. Reeves, Armstrong, hence, for Saco, was below Portsmouth 29th ult.

Schr A. Thomas, Taylor, from Seaconnet for Philadelphia, at Newport 30th ult., and sailed again next day.

Schr Northern Light, Ireland, for Philadelphia, sailed from Newport 31st ult.

Schr W. D. Cargill Kelley, for Philadelphia or New York sailed from Wickford 30th ult.

Schr M. H. Read, Benson, hence, at New Bedford 31st ult.

Schr Surf, Abbott, hence at New Haven 31st ult.

Schrs Village Queen, Tillotson, and Albert Pharo, Shourds, hence, at Providence 31st ult.

Schr George Edward, Weeks, hence at East Greenwich 29th ult.

Schr C. R. Vickery, Babbitt, hence, at Dighton 31st ultimo

Schrs American Eagle, Shaw, and Orion, Hadwin, hence, at Pawtucket 31st ult.

Schr Eliza Frances, Sawyer, from Portland for Philadelphia, at Gloucester 30th ult.

Schr F. N. Perry, Perry, hence at Bangor 29th ult.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

The Spanish Government has given notice that from the 10th of February, 1867, a light would be exhibited from the Gros of Castello de Plana, in the Gulf of Valencia.

The light is a fixed white light, elevated twenty-six feet above the level of the sea, and in clear weather should be seen from a distance of nine miles.

The illuminating apparatus is dioptric, or by lens, of the sixth order.

The column is of iron, painted green, rising from the centre of the light-keeper's dwelling, which is rectangular, and painted yellow, and its position is in lat. 39 58¾ N., lon. 0 0¾ E. of Greenwich.

By command of their lordships.

GEO. HENRY RICHARDS, Hydrographer.
Hydrographic Office, Admiralty, London, April 29, 1867.

WINDOW BLINDS AND SHADES.

B. J. WILLIAMS & SONS,

NO. 16 NORTH SIXTH STREET,

MANUFACTURERS OF

WINDOW BLINDS

AND

SHADES.

Blinds repaired; Shades Lettered; Trimmings and Fixtures; Plain Shades of all Kinds; Picture Tassels; Cords; Bell Pulls, etc. 4 15 mwf2mrp

FERTILIZERS.

AMMONIATED PHOSPHATE,

AN UNSURPASSED FERTILIZER

For Wheat, Corn, Oats, Potatoes, Grass, the Vegetable Garden, Fruit Trees, Grape Vines, Etc. Etc.

This Fertilizer contains Ground Bone and the best Fertilizing Salts.

Price $60 per ton of 2000 pounds. For sale by the manufacturers,

WILLIAM ELLIS & CO., Chemists,
1 28mwf No. 724 MARKET Street.

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTING.

PAINTING.

THOMAS A. FAHY,
HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTER,
(Late Fahy & Bro.)
No. 31 North THIRD Street,
Above Market.

OLD BRICK FRONTS done up, and made to look equal to the finest press brick. Samples at the shop. City and country trade solicited. All orders by Post promptly attended to. 4 19 fmw

MEDICAL.

MISHLER'S HERB BITTERS.

GRIEL & BROTHER,
GENERAL AGENTS,
No. 23 S. SIXTEENTH Street,
Philadelphia, Pa.

All orders promptly attended to, and delivered free of charge to all parts of the city. 5 23 1m

GEO. A. COOKE'S
COAL EMPORIUM
1314 WASHINGTON AV.

THE GENUINE EAGLE VEIN, THE CELEbrated PRESTON, and the pure hard GREEN WOOD COAL, Egg and Stove, sent to all parts of the city at $6 50 per ton; superior LEHIGH at $6 75.

Each of the above articles are warranted to give perfect satisfaction in every respect. Orders received: No. 1148 THIRD Street; Emporium, No. 1314 WASHINGTON Avenue. 4 4

T. STEWART BROWN,
S.E. Corner of
FOURTH and CHESTNUT Sts
MANUFACTURER OF
TRUNKS, VALISES, BAGS, RETICULES, and every description of Traveling Goods.
TRUNKS and BAGS Repaired.

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GROCERIES, ETC.

TO FAMILIES RESIDING IN THE RURAL DISTRICTS.

We are prepared, as heretofore, to supply Families at their Country Residences with every description of

FINE GROCERIES, TEAS, ETC. ETC.

ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
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SUPERIOR CIDER VINEGAR

Warranted free from all POISONOUS ACIDS. For sale by all Grocers, and by the Sole Agents,

PAUL & FERGUSON,
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SPANISH OLIVES.

THREE HUNDRED GALLONS OF

Fine Spanish Olives,

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"WOMAN'S WORK IN THE CIVIL WAR."—No other work can compare with this in the extent and completeness of its sketches, or the accuracy of its statements. It is prepared under the sanction and approval of the Sanitary and Christian Commissions, and is, therefore, the standard work on the subject. The variety of its sketches gives it a charm that causes every reader to be interested and delighted with it. Our terms are liberal, and the demand for the work is so great that energetic agents easily make from $150 to $200 per month. The work is just issued and the field is new.

Energetic men and ladies wanted to canvass the city of Philadelphia, and other towns. Address or call on

ZIEGLER, McCURDY & CO.,
No. 301 CHESNUT Street,
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LECTURES.—A NEW COURSE OF LECtures is being delivered at the NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, embracing the subjects:—"How to Live and what to Live for.—Youth, Maturity, and Old Age.—Manhood generally Reviewed.—The Causes of Indigestion, Flatulence, and Nervous Diseases accounted for,—Marriage philosophically considered," etc.

Pocket volumes containing these lectures will be forwarded to parties, unable to attend, on receipt of four stamps, by addressing—"SECRETARY, NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY AND SCIENCE. No. 618 BROADWAY, NEW YORK." 5 24 mw 3m*

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BUSINESS COLLEGE

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Course of instruction unequalled, consisting of practical methods actually employed in leading houses in this and other cities, as illustrated in Fairbanks' Book-keeping, which is the text-book of this Institution.

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Telegraphing, Commercial Calculations, Business and Ornamental Writing, the Higher Mathematics, Correspondence, Forms, Commercial Law, etc.

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Invited to visit the institution and judge or themselves of its superior appointments. Circulars on application. L. FAIRBANKS, A. M., President.
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THE GREAT NATIONAL TELEGRAPHIC AND COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE,

No. 710 ARCH STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

This Institution is now open for Educational purposes. The outfit is perfect—furniture throughout being entirely new.

THE TELEGRAPHIC DEPARTMENT

Is under the control of Mr. Park Spring, who, as a most complete and thorough operator, is unqualifiedly endorsed by the entire corps of managers of the Western Union Telegraphic line at the main office in this city. Twenty-one instruments in constant operation.

THE LADIES' TELEGRAPHIC DEPARTMENT.

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SEND FOR CIRCULARS.

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Full Course, time unlimited	$35
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ICE! ICE! ICE! ICE!

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ICE AND COAL COMPANY,

DEALERS IN AND

Shippers of Eastern Ice and Coal.

THOMAS E. CAHILL, PRESIDENT.
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Having now completed our arrangements for a full supply of Ice, we are prepared to enter into contracts with large or small customers for a pure article, with guarantee of being supplied promptly for the season. Wagons run daily in all paved limits of the consolidated city. West Philadelphia, Manuta, Tioga, Frankford, Bridesburg, Richmond, and Germantown. A trial is asked. Send your orders to the Office,

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NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD AND MASTER STREET,
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ICE DEALERS,

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1867. A superior article of ICE at the following prices. 1867

8 pounds daily, 60 cents per week.
12 " " 75 cents per week.
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Large quantities at moderate rates. Stores, etc., taking less than seven days, will be charged proportionally.

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DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY, Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.

Office, S. E. corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets Philadelphia.

MARINE INSURANCES

on vessels, cargo, and freight, to all parts of the world.

INLAND INSURANCES

on goods by river, canal, lake, and land carriage, to all parts of the Union.

FIRE INSURANCES

on merchandise generally.

On stores, Dwelling Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, November 1, 1866.

$100,000	United States 5 Per Cent. Loan, 1871	$114,000 00
120,000	United States 6 Per Cent. Loan, 1881	136,500 00
200,000	United States 7 3-10 Per Cent. Loan, Treasury Notes	211,500 00
125 000	City of Philadelphia 6 Per Cent. Loan (exempt)	126,562 50
84,000	State of Pennsylvania 6 Per Cent. Loan	84,700 00
66,000	State of Pennsylvania 5 Per Cent. Loan	44,620 00
80,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	80,750 00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad, 1st Mortgage, Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,500 00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad, 2d Mortgage, Six Per Cent. Bonds	24,250 00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantees)	20,750 00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	18,000 00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	5,040 00
15,000	300 Shares Stock of Germantown Gas Company (principal and interest guaranteed by the city of Philadelphia)	15,000 00
7,150	143 Shares Stock of Pennsylvania Railroad Company	8,258 25
5,000	100 Shares Stock of North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	3,950 00
*20,000	80 Shares Stock of Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company	20,000 00
195,900	Loans on Bond and Mortgage, 1st Liens on City Property	195,900 00
$1,545,000 par.	Market value. Cost, $1,030,552 05.	$1,070,280 75
	Real Estate	36,000 00
	Bills receivable for insurances made	27,637 20
	Balance due at agencies.—Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued interest, and other debts due to the Company	38,923 90
	Scrip and Stock of sundry Insurance and other Companies, $5173. Estimated value	2,930 00
	Cash in Bank $811,102 36	
	Cash in Drawer 447 14	41,540 00
		$1,407,321 86

*This being a new enterprise, the Par is assumed as the market value.

Thomas C. Hand,	Samuel E. Stokes,
John C. Davis,	Henry Sloan,
Edmund A. Souder,	William G. Boulton,
Tiophilus Paulding,	Edward Darlington,
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George G. Leiper,	J. B. Semple, Pittsburg,
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1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Franklin Fire Insurance Co.

OF PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE:

NOS. 435 AND 437 CHESNUT STREET

ASSETS ON JANUARY 1, 18 $2,553,146 13.

Capital	$400,000 00
Accrued Surplus	946,713 98
Premiums	1,206,432 15
UNSETTLED CLAIMS. $27,431 18	INCOME FOR 1866, $825,000.

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER $5,500,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms

DIRECTORS.

Charles N. Bancker,	George Fales,
Tobias Wagner,	Alfred Fitler,
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CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
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INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA.

OFFICE, No. 232 WALNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA

INCORPORATED 1794. CHARTER PERPETUAL.

CAPITAL, $500,000.

ASSETS, JANUARY 8, 1867, $1,763,267 33.

INSURES MARINE, INLAND TRANSPORTATION AND FIRE RISKS.

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FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over fifty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also, on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

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Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
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DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 30

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.

In addition to MARINE and INLAND INSURANCE, this Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE for liberal terms on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings, by deposit of premium.

The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

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M. B. Mahony,	David Lewis,
John T. Lewis,	Benjamin Etting,
William S. Grant,	Thomas H. Powers,
Robert W. Leaming,	A. R. McHenry,
D. Clark Wharton,	Edmund Castillon,
Samuel Wilcox,	Louis C. Norris.

JOHN WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary.

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA,

No. 111 South FOURTH Street.

INCORPORATED 3d MONTH 22d, 1865.

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Insurance on Lives, by Yearly Premiums; or by 5, 10, or 20 year Premiums, Non-forfeiture.

Annuities granted on favorable terms.

Term Policies, Children's Endowments.

This Company, while giving the insured the security of a paid-up Capital, will divide the entire profits of the Life business among its policy holders.

Moneys received at interest, and paid on demand.

Authorized by charter to execute Trusts, and to act as Executor or Administrator, Assignee or Guardian, and in other fiduciary capacities, under appointment of any Court of this Commonwealth, or any person or persons, or bodies politic or corporate.

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7 27	

AMUSEMENTS.

KELLEY'S GRAND

NORTH AMERICAN

Gift Concert will take place

AT THE COOPER INSTITUTE, N. Y. CITY,

ON SATURDAY, July 13, 1867.

A CARD.

The proprietors of the NORTH AMERICAN GIFT CONCERT, which was advertised to take place at the WABASH AVENUE RINK, Chicago, Illinois, and postponed, have the pleasure to announce that it will take place at

THE COOPER INSTITUTE, NEW YORK CITY,

By the earnest request of thousands of subscribers in the Middle and Eastern States, where a large share of our tickets have been sold.

The sale of tickets has been immense, and without a parallel on this continent. Five hundred thousand tickets issued, only a few remain unsold. The delay in its completion has been unavoidable, but the Tickets unsold in the hands of our numerous agents have now been gathered in, and but a few thousand remain to be disposed of. Under any circumstances the Concert will now be given as above stated, and the gifts will be distributed in an honorable and impartial manner by a committee to be chosen by the ticket holders at the Concert, and their report will be published, and sent to all agents and ticket holders without delay.

The extraordinary patronage which has been bestowed upon this enterprise by the public has prompted the proprietors to announce that a GIFT will be presented to every Concert ticket holder.

500,000 Valuable Gifts, Valued at Five Hundred Thousand Dollars, will be Presented to Ticket Holders, including $100,000 in Greenbacks.

NUMBER OF TICKETS ISSUED 500,000. PRICE, $1 00 EACH.

A PRESENT GIVEN WITH EVERY CONCERT TICKET.

1	Gift in Greenbacks		$30,000
1	do	do	10,000
1	do	do	5,000
1	do	do	4,000
1	do	do	3,000
1	do	do	2,000
20	do	do $1000 each	20,000
20	do	do $500 each	10,000
20	do	do $100 each	2,000
20	do	do $50 each	1,000
800	do	do $10 each	8,000
1000	do	do $5 each	5,000
1	do	Residence in Chicago	5,000
10	do	City Lots in Chicago, $500 each	5,000
40	do	Pianos, $500 each	20,000
20	do	Melodeons, $150 each	3,000
20	do	Sewing Machines, $75 each	1,500
200	do	Gents' Gold Watches, $150 each	30,000
200	do	Ladies' Gold Watches, $100 each	20,000
200	do	Silver Watches, $65 each	13,000
200	do	Silver Watches, $40 each	8,000

and the balance comprising Handsome Books, Rich Steel Engravings, and other articles in addition to the above, amounting to

$294,000, MAKING 500,000 GIFTS, OR A PRESENT GIVEN WITH EVERY CONCERT TICKET.

The balance of the unsold Tickets heretofore in the hands of numerous Agents all over the country, have now been returned; and the thousands of persons, who, disappointed in being unable at our principal offices to obtain them, can now be supplied, as long as they last, by addressing us at

No. 691 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Tickets will be sent promptly by mail, on receipt of price, and stamp for return postage.

CLUB RATES.

We will send 5 tickets to one address, $4 50; 10 tickets for $9 00; 20 tickets for $17 00. Send the name of each subscriber and Post Office address.

Money by Draft, Post Office Order, Express, or in Registered Letters, may be sent at our risk.

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A. A. KELLEY & CO.,
6 3 mw2t NO. 691 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

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TAKE A LIFE POLICY

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BROOKLYN

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF NEW YORK.

OFFICE:

N. E. Cor. SEVENTH and CHESNUT.

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2 23 GENERAL AGENT.

GIRARD FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY,

(No. 639)

N. E. COR. CHESNUT AND SEVENTH STS.

PHILADELPHIA.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS OVER $300,000.
INCOME FOR 1866, $103,934.
Losses Paid and Accrued in 1866, $47,000

Of which amount not $3000 remain unpaid at this date. $100,000,000 of property has been successfully insured by this Company in thirteen years, and Eight Hundred Losses by Fire promptly paid.

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A fine assortment of POCKET and TABLE CUTLERY, RAZORS, RAZOR STROPS, LADIES' SCISSORS PAPER AND TAILORS' SHEARS, ETC., at

L. V. HELMOLD'S
11 8 Cheap Store, No. 135 South TENTH Street, Three doors above Walnut.

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REMOVAL.

A. & H. LEJAMBRE,

Late No. 1012 Chesnut street, have removed their

FURNITURE AND UPHOLSTERY WAREROOMS

To No. 1103 CHESNUT STREET,

UP STAIRS. 4 20 3m

A. S. ROBINSON,

No. 910 CHESNUT STREET,

Is in receipt to-day of an invoice of

FINE CHROMOS, ENGRAVINGS,

ETC, ETC.,

Which are now open for examination.

"Peace and War," by G. Doree. "Last Rose of Summer." "Cromwell and Family." "Romeo and Juliet." "Star of Bethlehem," are well worthy the attention of the admirers of art. 18

T. A. ZIMMERMAN'S

HOTEL AND RESTAURANT,

(LATE F. LAKEMEYER'S),

S. W. COR. CARTER AND EXCHANGE STS.

PHILADELPHIA. 5 24 1m

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—

MR. GEORGE HOOD,

of the above-named popular institution, announces to its habitues, and to the patrons of the Opera, that

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON,
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET.

Price, Three Cents Per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered

MONDAY, JUNE 3, 1867.

The Evening Telegraph

Will contain reading matter of unusual interest this afternoon. Our inside pages contain:—

Sermons by Right Rev. Bishop Odenheimer, of New Jersey, Rev. A. A. Willitts, and Rev G. A. Peltz.

Editorials from all of the leading journals of New York city.

Local Items, Amusements, Shipping News, Literature, etc.

On our outside pages will be found—:

Important news from Europe.

Editorials, Locals, Legal Reports, Telegraphic News, Commercial, Financial, and General News.

The Reduction of Taxation Necessary to Increased Production.

SECRETARY MCCULLOCH, in his late letter, urges upon public attention the truth that the country needs more production. This all will agree to; but the true question is, how to secure an increase of production? And, unfortunately, when we come to discuss this question, we find the financial plans and theories of the Secretary standing solidly athwart the path of national progress and prosperity. The Secretary is in favor of paying off the national debt by the generation that contracted it. This can only be done by a rate of taxation which is excessive, and which the industry of the country cannot bear. The prostration of business pursuits and the stagnation of productive industry which we witness, are due to the fact that the burden of municipal, State, and national taxation is too great. The great stimulus to production is the hope of reward, the *profit* which a man reasonably expects to reap from his industry or his capital, or from both. We see this illustrated every day in the ordinary workings of the social machine. The moment any pursuit is supposed to yield excessive rewards, thousands are attracted to it, and production is stimulated until the rate of profit is reduced to the normal standard. On the other hand, when it is found that any branch of business persistently fails to return a fair profit to those engaged in it, it gradually declines and production ceases.

Now the difficulty with production is that, under Mr. McCulloch's plan of paying off the public debt in a few years, the taxes are so heavy that they eat up almost the entire margin of profits. As a consequence, industry languishes, production falls off, men withdraw their capital from manufacturing pursuits and crowd into trade and speculation, and the whole country feels the depression. It is idle, under such circumstances, to suppose that the wheels of production can be set in motion by hortatory appeals, however excellent or well intended. It is vain to tell the manufacturer that he must produce more, when he finds that he reaps no profit from what he does produce. Profit, not good advice, is what stimulates production.

Another effect of our excessive taxation is high prices. Every producer seeks to make up for his taxes by adding them to the price of his wares. The tax becomes a part of the cost of production as truly as the labor. Mr. McCulloch ascribes high prices to an assumed redundancy of the currency; but it may well be doubted whether this is not purely a fiction of his imagination. It is doubtful whether we have a single dollar more of circulation now than the necessities of the people require. The most careful estimates make the total amount of currency now in circulation little if any in excess of the amount in circulation at the breaking out of the war. Moreover, a careful examination of statistics reveals the fact that wide fluctuations in the currency may occur without any corresponding disturbance in prices; indeed, the further fact that an increase in circulation may be followed by a decrease in prices, and *vice versa*. For instance, the average cost of living, as determined by the prices of fifteen of the chief necessaries of life, such as flour, meat, pork, beef, sugar, wool, leather, coal, coffee, etc., has been determined for a long series of years. The volume of the currency has also been determined from year to year, for a long time. Now it is found that from 1854 to 1856 the volume of the currency fell off seventeen millions of dollars, while the cost of living *increased* six per cent. From 1858 to 1859 the currency rose thirty-eight millions, while the cost of living *decreased* three per cent. From 1861 to 1862 the currency fell off ninety-five millions, while the cost of living *increased* seven per cent. We might multiply facts of this kind, but we have already adduced sufficient to show that something besides fluctuations in the currency must be the cause of change in prices.

But now we find another fact which shows how intimate is the relation between taxation and the increase of prices. During our late terrible civil war there was no unusual increase of prices until the home taxes were levied. The cost of living, as determined above, in 1863, was but slightly above the average for the thirty-nine years before, and was much less than for several years of that term. Yet at that time we were maintaining an army of a million of soldiers in the field, and had already run the national debt up to two thousand millions of dollars. But the moment internal taxation was imposed, that moment prices began to mount upwards. The life-blood of labor, trade, and commerce, began to be drawn, capital began to be diverted from production to non-production, and the effect at once became visible. For a while the country was able to stand it, but now, like a patient that has been bled nearly to death, it gives signs of fatal exhaustion.

The true remedy for our difficulties is to discard the fanciful theories of Secretary McCulloch, to abandon the absurd idea of paying off the national debt at the rate of fifty millions per year, and to reduce taxation to the lowest possible limit. The currency needs no tinkering. Every step towards reducing it has been attended by disaster. The constant iteration of the doctrine of reduction by the Secretary has been a perpetual panic-breeder, and has already entailed great loss upon our people. The currency is sound, and even if in temporary excess, will soon be reduced to its normal proportions by the natural growth of the country. What we want is a reduction of taxes, and a more faithful administration of the revenue service. Taxation is excessive, and the revenue service is terribly demoralized; and for both of these facts Secretary McCulloch is in good part responsible. He has prostituted the revenue service to partisan ends, and the people have paid the penalty in being fleeced by dishonest officials in league with those who have reduced frauds upon the revenue to a perfect system.

In Memory of the Late Jacob Johnson.

RALEIGH, N. C., desirous of rivalling the courtesy of the nobleman whose name it bears, has conceived the original idea of securing the good-will of the President by erecting a monument to the memory of his father. Now, the reason why the town of Raleigh has preëminent claims to the honor of a statue to the lamented Jacob Johnson, rests in the fact that the earliest years of the Honorable Andrew were spent within its limits. Finding, as Mayor Heywood did, that the possession of Johnson II rested with Tennessee, he adopted the fashion of the Middle Ages, and proceeded to glorify the son by glorifying the father. It was an ancient Roman custom to praise a plebeian emperor by discovering unbounded virtues in his ancestors, and, by erecting pillars to their memory, cater to the Emperor's desire to be the descendant of an illustrious line. Maximin, Gallus and Carus thus provided themselves with distinguished grandfathers; and why should not the custom continue in force to-day? It is certainly a very harmless amusement for a ruler. Be that as it may, the memory of Jacob Johnson is destined to live in cold marble, and his son is to be present at the interesting occasion of the unrobing of the statue. Just now the dedication of monuments is fashionable. The noble form of Henry Clay has been elevated on a pedestal; and why should not a like honor be accorded to his rival statesman, the citizen of Raleigh? We suppose that the cause of the erection of this testimonial is the inherent virtues of the late Mr. Johnson. But then it seems peculiar that we never heard of any of his great deeds, or that his life was not appreciated until his son became President of the United States. If Mr. Jacob Johnson was an honest, hard-working man, he deserves a statue; but if it is accorded him because he is the father of Mr. Andrew Johnson, we think it a waste of raw material. Why, George Washington's father has no monument—nor Adams', Webster's, Clay's, or Lincoln's, yet the President is greater than these, and must have a pedestal for his ancestor. Can it be that they can stand on their own merits, and need no glorification of others to secure for them the appreciation of the nation?

The only reminiscence set forth by Mayor Heywood that the good people of Raleigh have of Mr. Andrew Johnson, consists in his being in the habit, during his youthful days, "o engaging in athletic sports"—no early promise of coming greatness to enable his fellow townsmen to detect the embryo "tribune of the people." Nothing is remembered by the "old men" of Raleigh except that he whose father they would delight to honor was an athlete in his youth, and it must be gratifying to observe that his acrobatic power has been retained in politics as well as in physical sport. But Mr. Johnson, accompanied by Mr. Seward and his private secretaries, has started for Raleigh, and will doubtless speak on the way. The trumpet-toned eloquence which electrified the North will arouse the South, and as Mr. Wilson and Judge Kelley pass the Presidential party on their way home, they can feel that they have left an orator worthy to act as their successors, and likely to convert as many Rebels to Republicanism as all their tour had accomplished. The cause of the Republican party of the South is in good hands. If the President will but extend his tour, we can recall our missionaries. As it is, we think that the President must have been rather annoyed at this sudden desire to honor his father's memory, and must have asked with Hamlet:—

"Oh, answer me!
Let me not burst in ignorance, but tell
Why thy canonized bones, hearsed in death,
Have burst their cerements!"

NO ARBITRATION.—The South American Republics have rejected the offer of the United States to act as a mediator, and have declined to submit the question at issue to a congress, to meet at Washington. The plan proposed by the United States was that a convention be held, over which an officer named by the President of the United States should preside. Should no decision be arrived at by the contending forces, then the President was to name an arbitrator, whose decision should be final. The Republics preferred to continue the war, until, like the celebrated cats found in Kilkenny, they have eaten each other up. *De gustibus non disputandum.*

AT THE ELECTION in Washington to-day there is a close contest expected. There have been 17,914 votes registered, of whom 8212 are colored and 9702 white. Under the circumstances the radicals confidently anticipate a victory.

The Coriell Murder.

WE have from time to time published the proceedings of the trial of Bridget Dergan for the murder of Mrs. Coriell. The circumstances of the case are still too fresh in the public mind to need repetition. Mrs. Coriell was murdered one night when her servant was in the house. The servant confesses to being present at the murder, but denies having aided it, and was prevented from raising the alarm by fear of personal danger. That is her story but as she contradicts herself on a dozen minor points, its truth is doubtful. The jury, after twenty minutes' deliberation, brought in a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree. If it were in Pennsylvania, we should fear a pardon, as the sentimental humanity of many of our citizens would favor her escape because she is a woman. The security of families from the brutal crimes of domestics demands that a special example be made of this woman tigress, and we have no doubt that the stern sentence of the Court will be fully carried out in New Jersey. Our sister State is not noted for erring on the side of lenity.

Progress of France Under the Empire.

The *Constitutionnel* shows how wonderfully France has advanced in material prosperity since 1851. The review comes down only to 1865 and 1866, but we are warranted to infer that progress is still the order of the day. Some of these figures are so important as to justify reproduction. In 1851, imports, 1,004,000,000 francs; in 1865, imports, 3,528,000,000 francs—showing an increase of 2,434,000,000 francs. In 1851, exports, 1,523,000,000 francs; in 1865, exports, 4,087,000,000 francs—showing an increase of 2,557,000,000 francs. In 1851 the total of imports and exports was 2,614,000,000 francs; in 1865 the total of imports and exports was 7,615,000,000 francs—showing an increase of 5,001,000,000 francs. Comparing the same years, maritime commerce alone increased fifty per cent. In 1851 the amount of discounts at the Bank of France was 1,241,000,000 francs; in 1866 it was 6,571,000,000 francs, showing an increase of 5,333,000,000 francs. The produce of coal has been doubled, and the manufacture of cast and wrought iron tripled during the period. Railways and telegraphs have proportionately increased—increased to the positive convenience and pecuniary advantage of the people.

Since 1851, when telegraphic messages numbered only 10,000, they had increased in 1866 to 2,500,000, and the charge had been reduced seventy per cent. In 1851 the number of letters transmitted through the post office was 65,000,000. In 1865 the number had increased to 329,000,000. In 1851 the indirect taxes, and those on consumption, yielded 738,242,000 francs. In 1866 revenue from the same sources had swelled to 1,282,268,000 francs. Certainly, whatever may be said of France under the second empire, it cannot, if these figures are correct, be said that she has declined in material prosperity.

Death of Mr. Ernest C. Wallace.

IT is with extreme sorrow that we are called upon to announce the death of Mr. Ernest C. Wallace, for many years past an associate editor on the *Evening Bulletin*. Mr. Wallace died last night, at Yonkers, New York, where he had been for several months past because of his delicate health. He was the son of Rev. Bergin Wallace, and was born in York county, Pennsylvania. When a young man he came to this city, and became connected with the *Bulletin* in the capacity of reporter.

He shortly afterwards assumed an editorial position, which he held to the time of his death. For thirteen years he has assisted in the editing of our contemporary. He was in his thirty-fifth year when he fell a victim to that most insidious of diseases—consumption.

Mr. Wallace was a man of great ability. Prevented by the gradual progress of disease from exerting that energy which is necessary to a permanent reputation as a genius, he possessed a talent which, had his physical equalled his mental powers, would have placed him in the foremost rank of writers. He possessed great versatility, being able to write anything from a report to an editorial.

Lacking that assumption which secures undeserved credit, Mr. Wallace never received the great appreciation of his talents. Yet sickness and modesty could not hide from those with whom he came in contact his more than ordinary talents as a journalist. In manner he was genial, and eminently social in his qualities. He leaves a host of friends.

Of a kind, large heart, with a clear head, and power of conversation which made his presence ever welcome, his death leaves a vacancy in the ranks of the editorial fraternity which will long be felt. Since the organization of the Press Club he has been one of its directors. A special meeting of the Club will be held to take action on his decease.

Death of Paul Jullien.

Information has just reached Philadelphia of the death of Paul Jullien, the distinguished violinist, who, some years ago, when quite young, created such a *furor* on his instrument, at the Sontag concerts in this city.

His death occurred December 29th last, at the small town of St. Dennis, in the Island of Mauritius. He was only twenty-six years of age at the time of his demise, and he leaves a wife and child to mourn his untimely end.

The news of his death will be mournfully received in Philadelphia, where his splendid genius and high-toned, honorable conduct had made for him many warm and ardent friends.

THE CZAR OF RUSSIA arrived in Paris Saturday, and will visit the Exposition. Francis Joseph of Austria and William of Prussia are both expected during the week. The Prince of Wales is also present. Five crowned heads are expected during the month of June.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

[For additional Special Notices see the Second Page.]

REFRIGERATOR BAZAAR.—B. S. HARRIS & CO. have, in addition to a fine assortment of Refrigerators of best quality, three new patents, viz.:—Harris' Patent, Rees & Tevis' Patent, and Wright's Patent Ice-Water Refrigerator; all warranted to preserve meat, etc. etc., dry and sweet, and to be more economical in ice than any other Refrigerators.

B. S. HARRIS & CO.,
5 16 3m4p No. 149 North Ninth street, near Race.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.—JOY, COE & CO. Agents for the "TELEGRAPH" and Newspaper Press of the whole country, have REMOVED from FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets to No 144 S. SIXTH Street second door above WALNUT.

OFFICES:—No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia. TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York. 7 30 4p

WRIGHT'S ALCONATED GLYCERINE TABLET OF SOLIDIFIED GLYCERINE softens and smooths the skin; imparts beauty and brightness to the complexion. Is deliciously fragrant, TRANSPARENT, and superb as a Toilet Soap. Order of your druggist. 5 25 4p&T

SPECIAL NOTICES.

GRAND HORTICULTURAL BAZAAR, DISPLAY and FAIR,
AT HORTICULTURAL HALL,
Broad Street, Next the Academy of Music,
FOR THE SALE OF USEFUL AND FANCY ARTICLES, FLOWERS, FRUIT, ETC., NOW OPEN.

Season Tickets, $1. Single Tickets, 50 cents. Children's Tickets, 25 cents.

Members of the Horticultural Society will receive their tickets on application to the Secretary, at the Hall. 5 28 tf

GRAND HORTICULTURAL DISPLAY in connection with the HORTICULTURAL BAZAAR AND FAIR, on WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, FRIDAY, June 5, 6, and 7. A premium list will be offered of over $300 for Floral Designs, Baskets, Bouquets, Phantom Bouquets, Hanging Baskets, collections of Plants in pots, collection of Air Plants, collections of Cut Flowers, Bedding and Indigenous Plant, Hardy Flowering Shrubs, Dried Grasses, Geraniums, Ornamental Foliage Plants, Verbenas, Petunias, Gloxinias, Fuchsias, Carnations, Pinks, Mimulus, Pansies, Roses, Strawberries, Grapes, Foreign and Native Apples, Pears, Nectarines, Apricots, Peaches, Cherries, Potatoes, Peas, Beets, Salad, Cabbage, Rhubarb, and display of Vegetables. 5 23 3t

HORTICULTURAL HALL, SOUTH BROAD STREET.
THE ROSE AND STRAWBERRY SHOW of the PENNSYLVANIA HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY will open on WEDNESDAY, June 5, at noon. Contributions will be received from 7 to 10 A. M. on that day, at the west door on Westmoreland street, and all articles must be staged before noon, at which time the Committees will make their awards.

J. E. MITCHELL,
Chairman of Committee of Arrangements.
NOTE.—The Ladies' Tickets of the Society will be received for admission on and after Wednesday. [6 3 2t

A MASS CONVENTION OF ALL WHO believe that generous sentiment and sound policy demand that justice should be done to the black man, North as well as South, will meet at TEMPERANCE HALL, TRENTON, N. J., At the hour of 12 o'clock, Noon, OF TUESDAY NEXT, June 4,
Speeches are expected from
Hon. HENRY WILSON, of Massachusetts,
FRED. DOUGLASS, Esq.,
Rev. T. D. THACHER,
JOHN Y. FOSTER, Esq.,
CHARLES W. JAY, Esq.,
ISAIAH WARE, Esq.,
Major G. B. HALSTEAD,
Citizens, white and black, from the First Congressional District, who wish to attend, will meet at the Hall of the Union League, FOURTH and FEDERAL Streets Camden, at 9 A. M. TUESDAY NEXT.
By order of Committee. 6 1 2t

FREEDMEN—THE FINAL MEETING for the season of the WOMEN'S FREEDMEN'S RELIEF ASSOCIATION will be held at their Rooms, No. 711 SANSOM Street, on TUESDAY MORNING, June 4, at 11 o'clock. All interested in the work are invited to be present. 1t

SPECIAL NOTICE.

FRANK GRANELLO,
TAILOR,
No. 921 CHESNUT STREET,
(Formerly of No. 132 S. FOURTH Street),
HAS JUST OPENED WITH AN ENTIRE NEW STOCK OF
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS
Made up to the order of all Gentlemen who are desirous of procuring a first-class fashionable garment. 6 wlm 6m

PARTIES WISHING TO PURCHASE will find it to their advantage to call and examine the CELEBRATED SCHOMACKER PIANO, at their warerooms, No. 1308 CHESNUT STREET, 4 23 4p Philadelphia.

STEINWAY & SONS' GRAND SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANO FORTES.
STEINWAY & SONS direct special attention to their newly invented "Upright" Pianos, with their "*Patent Resonator*" and *double* Iron Frame, patented June 5, 1866, which, by their volume and exquisite quality of tone, have elicited the unqualified admiration of the musical profession and all who have heard them.
Every Piano is constructed with their Patent Agraffe Arrangement applied directly to the full Iron Frame.
For sale only by
BLASIUS BROTHERS,
4 2 4p No. 1006 CHESNUT Street, Philada

THE PIANOS WHICH WE MANUfacture recommend themselves. We promise to our patrons clear, beautiful tones, elegant workmanship, durability, and reasonable prices, combined with a full guarantee. For sale only at No. 1017 WALNUT Street.
5 24 2m UNION PIANO MANUFACTURING CO.

"ALL CAN HAVE BEAUTIFUL HAIR."
RICH GLOSS INSTEAD OF GREY DECAY!
LONDON HAIR COLOR
RESTORER AND DRESSING.
The only known Restorer of Color and Perfect Hair Dressing Combined.
NO MORE BALDNESS
OR
GREY HAIR.
It never fails to impart life, growth, and vigor to the weakest hair, fastens and stops its falling, and is sure to produce a new growth of hair, causing it to grow thick and strong.
ONLY 75 CENTS A BOTTLE. HALF A DOZEN, $4·00. Sold at
DR. SWAYNE'S,
NO. 330 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
ABOVE VINE,
And all Druggists and Variety Stores. [4 6 fmw4p

WM. H. HORSTMAN & SONS
FIFTH and CHERRY Sts.,
MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS OF
LADIES' DRESS AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS,
ZEPHYR WORSTED,
NOTIONS, AND
SMALL WARES
Also, opened lately,
A HOSIERY DEPARTMENT
And have now in Stock a full line of their OWN IMPORTATION of COTTON HOSIERY, GLOVES, SUSPENDERS, and all other articles belonging to this branch.
Special inducements offered in prices. 1 mw6p2m

NEW SPRING STYLES
Philadelphia Wall Papers!!
HOWELL & BOURKE,
N. E. Corner FOURTH and MARKET,
MANUFACTURERS OF
PAPER HANGINGS
AND
CURTAIN MATERIALS.
1 19 3mrp

CAPE MAY,
CAPE ISLAND, NEW JERSEY.

Since the close of 1866 much enterprise has been displayed at this celebrated sea-shore resort. New and magnificent cottages have been erected; the Hotels have been remodelled; a fine park, with a well made one mile drive, has been inaugurated; and in all the essentials of a popular summer resort, a spirit of improvement is largely manifested.

The geographical position of Cape Island is in itself a popular feature, when properly understood. Situated at the extreme southern portion of the State, and occupying a neck of land at the confluence of the Delaware Bay with the Atlantic Ocean. It becomes entirely surrounded by salt water, hence favored by continual breezes from the sea.

The bluff furnishes a beautiful view of the Ocean, Delaware Bay, and picturesque back country, taking in Cape Henlopen distinctly at a distance of sixteen miles. The beach is acknowledged to surpass any other point upon the Atlantic coast, being of a smooth, compact sand, which declines so gently to the surf that even a child can bathe with security.

Added to these attractions is the fact that the effect of the Gulf stream upon this point renders the water comparatively warm—a point not to be overlooked by persons seeking health from ocean bathing.

The distance from Philadelphia to Cape Island is 81 miles by rail, and about the same distance by steamer down the Bay, and by either route the facilities for travel promise to be of the most satisfactory character. The Island has Hotel and Boarding-house accommodations for about ten thousand persons. The leading Hotels are the Columbia House, with George J. Bolton as proprietor; Congress Hall, with J. P. Cake as proprietor; and United States with West and Miller as proprietors, all under the management of gentlemen who have well-established reputations as hotel men. 6 3 mwf&w10p

105 H. A. FLEISHER & CO., 105
Successors to Bamberger Brothers,
DEALERS IN
Hosiery and Staple Trimmings,
GLOVES, EMBROIDERIES,
LADIES', GENTS', AND CHILDREN'S UNDERSHIRTS, ETC.,
No. 105 North EIGHTH Street,
5 15 wfm 24t] THREE DOORS ABOVE ARCH.
105 PHILADELPHIA. 105

GOVERNMENT PROPERTY AT PRIVATE SALE
PITKIN & CO.
AWNINGS, WAGON COVERS, BAGS, ETC.
If you want an extra Awning very cheap, let our awning makers take the measure, and make it from a lot of 1500 hospital tents, lately purchased by us, many of which are entirely new, and of the best 12 ounce duck. Also, Government Saddles and Harness of all kinds, etc. PITKIN & CO.,
6 3 3m Nos. 327 and 329 North FRONT Street.

THE OLD STAND REMODELLED
NEW STORE FOR FINE CONFECTIONS.
Entire new stock of Fine Confections, Fruits, etc.
PHILADELPHIA, May 15, 1867.
Having taken the old established Store No. 906 MARKET Street, formerly occupied by John Hagey, and completely refitted and renovated the entire premises, we are prepared to supply all articles in our line, at as reasonable price as can be purchased elsewhere.
Our long experience in the business, together with the efficient corps of workmen, at our command, will enable us to furnish the finest articles at the lowest prices.
A call is respectfully solicited.
5 17 1mrp NO. 906 MARKET STREET.
JOSEPH HAINES, WALTER S. LEEDS.

THE
"EXCELSIOR" HAMS,
SELECTED FROM THE BEST CORN-FED HOGS, ARE OF STANDARD REPUTATION, AND THE BEST IN THE WORLD.
J. H. MICHENER & CO.,
GENERAL PROVISION DEALERS, AND CURERS OF THE CELEBRATED
"EXCELSIOR"
SUGAR-CURED HAMS, TONGUES, AND BEEF,
Nos. 142 and 144 N. FRONT Street.
None genuine unless branded "J. H. M. & Co., EXCELSIOR."
The justly celebrated "EXCELSIOR" HAMS are cured by J. H. M. & Co. (in a style peculiar to themselves), expressly for FAMILY USE; are of delicious flavor; free from the unpleasant taste of salt, and are pronounced by epicures superior to any now offered for sale. 5 el 1m w8m

OFFICE OF
FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE
REMOVED TO
No. 1123 CHESNUT STREET,
GIRARD ROW,
Opened under new auspices, new Agents, with new guarantees.
THE VERY BEST FAMILY MACHINE.
Please call and examine. 5 8 w1mrp

WARRANTED TO CURE OR MONEY RETURNED.
NO CURE NO PAY. NO CURE NO PAY.
DR. FITLER'S
GREAT RHEUMATIC REMEDY.
PURELY VEGETABLE,
USED INWARDLY.
References to 4500 wonderful cures in Philadelphia alone.
Advice gratis daily from 10 to 1 o'clock.
OFFICE,
NO. 29 SOUTH FOURTH STREET.

ROPER'S NEW AMERICAN
BREECH-LOADING REPEATING SHOT GUN,
FIRING FOUR SHOTS IN TWO SECONDS,
Using ordinary Ammunition. Manufactured by the ROPER REPEATING RIFLE COMPANY, Amherst, Massachusetts, under personal supervision C. M. SPENCER, Inventor of the famous SPENCER RIFLE. Send for circular. 5 16 3m4

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD SCRIP
WANTED.
DREXEL & CO.,
6 3 1m NO. 54 SOUTH THIRD ST.

WANTED, FIVE HUNDRED RECRUITS for the U. S. Marine Corps. Recruits must be able-bodied, young, unmarried men. They will be employed in the Government Navy-yards and in Ships of War on foreign stations. For further information apply to
JAMES LEWIS,
4 19 fmw 1f Captain and Recruiting Officer, No. 311 S. FRONT Street.

WEST PENN SQUARE SEMINARY,
No. 5 WEST PENN SQUARE, BELOW MARKET
The Fall Term will commence September 16, 1867. Parents desiring to enter their daughters in this Institution are requested to make application before June 20.
(5 16 1m*4p
MARY E. HOUPT. MARY E. TAZEWELL.

LADIES, SAVE YOUR CLOTH AND YOUR money, by calling at Mrs. GOBLIGH'S, No. 1237 MARKET Street, and learn to cut your own dresses; also, learn her new style of Raised Worsted Work. Dresses, Basques, etc., in one hour.
Agents wanted. 5 15 1m4p

A NEW DRIVING MAP OF PHILADELphia and surroundings. Just published, and for sale at No. 27 South SIXTH street, above Chesnut. 6 3 6trp*

ROCKHILL & WILSON,
CLOTHING HOUSE,
Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT St.
The Public are invited to examine our extensive assortment of Men's, Youths', and Boys' Clothing, for Spring and Summer Wear, just made of fresh materials, and in the latest and most approved styles.
Clothing made to order for Gents and Boys in the most artistic manner, and reasonable prices.
The best Cutters and Workmen employed.
Our Stock of Ready-made Clothing is well made, well trimmed, and Reliable. 5 16 tf 31p

KELTY CARRINGTON & CO.,
No. 723 CHESNUT Street,
PHILADELPHIA,
IMPORTERS OF
AND WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
CURTAIN MATERIALS
AND MANUFACTURERS OF
WINDOW SHADES.
SWISS, FRENCH, NOTTINGHAM, AND APPLICATION LACE CURTAINS.
LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAIN GOODS BY THE YARD.
WINDOW SHADES, ALL COLORS, ALL QUALITIES, ALL SIZES.
WINDOW SHADES OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS MADE TO ORDER.
WE ARE CONSTANTLY RECEIVING NEW AND BEAUTIFUL STYLES OF THE ABOVE GOODS, AND ARE SELLING AT SUCH REDUCED PRICES AS CANNOT FAIL TO SUIT PURCHASERS.
4 29 mths26trp] 723 CHESNUT St.

JOHN C. ARRISON,
Nos. 1 and 3 North Sixth Street,
Philadelphia,
would invite the attention of his friends and customers to his superior assortment of
Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods;
Also, to his
Improved Pattern Shirt;
the material, workmanship and finish cannot be surpassed by any in the Market. [1 22 rp&t

A. W. FABER'S
CELEBRATED
SIBERIAN LEAD PENCILS,
TEN DEGREES OF HARDNESS,
ESPECIALLY ADAPTED
FOR CIVIL ENGINEERS, ARCHITECTS, ARTISTS, AND COUNTING-HOUSE USE.
FOR SALE, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, BY
MOSS & CO.,
(AGENTS FOR PHILADELPHIA.)
STATIONERS, BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURERS AND PRINTERS,
NO. 432 CHESNUT STREET.
X. STOPPEL'S Great Lead Pencil Drawing "AFFINITY OF CHOICE," drawn with Siberian Pencils, now on exhibition. 5 25 1m4p

GREAT LABOR-SAVING MACHINE
OBENCHAIN'S
UNIVERSAL GEAR CUTTER AND COG DRESSER,
For Cutting and Dressing FROM WOOD all kinds of Core, Spur, Bevel, and Mitre Wheels, now in operation at the Machine Shop of
JOSEPH CHRISTIAN,
IN THE REAR OF GOLDSMITH'S HALL,
LIBRARY STREET.
The slow process of making Patterns perfectly overcome. One machine will do the work of forty men, making perfectly-shaped and accurate-spaced teeth and core points, and smoother running gear than can possibly be got up by hand.
Rights for Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, and Southern States. Apply at No. 413 COMMERCE street, between 1 and 4 o'clock P. M. 6 1 3t

LARGE AND MAGNIFICENT
STOCK OF CLOTHS,
3-4 AND 6-4 CASSIMERES, COATINGS, AND SACKINGS,
CLOSING OUT CHEAP AT THE CLOTH STORE OF
WILLIAM T. SNODGRASS & CO.,
NO. 34 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
AND
NO. 23 STRAWBERRY STREET,
5 25 1m* PHILADELPHIA.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE INSIDE PAGES.]

SABBATH SCHOOL ANNIVERSARY.—There was a large attendance yesterday afternoon at the North Broad Street Presbyterian Church, the occasion being the celebration of the eighth anniversary of the Sabbath Schools connected with it. From the report of the Secretary, Mr. W. E. Camp, we learn that the daily average attendance of scholars is 352; and that financially the schools were in a most flourishing condition. Rev. E. Hawes opened the exercises with prayer and reading of the Scriptures. A stirring address was delivered by Rev. John E. Cookman, of Pough'keepsie; and another excellent one by Thomas Perrine. Closing remarks were made by D. W. C. Moore. The singing was extraordinarily fine, eliciting the warm approval of all who heard it. In addition to the effective rendering of a number of beautiful solos and choruses by the main school, under the leadership of Mr. O. W. Miller the fine quartette choir of the Church, consisting of Miss H. M. Alexander, Mrs. D. S. Craven, Mr. T. Bishop, and Mr. A. R. Dutcher, was in attendance. "The Celestial City," a solo and chorus, was sung by the choir in magnificent style. The infant school sung a pretty little hymn, entitled "What does every good child say?" At the closing of the exercises a large and very elegant bouquet was presented to Miss Harsden, the lady superintendent of the infant school, for her untiring devotion to the charge confided to her, and the gratifying success which has attended her efforts. A similar presentation was made to Thomas Potter, superintendent of the main school. As a whole, the occasion was one of great interest; the exercises being pleasant, and the performances of the scholars all that could have been desired. An impetus has been given to the Sabbath School work in the congregation which must largely increase the number of scholars and the efficiency of the schools connected with this Church.

STRONG DRINK AGAIN IN THE ASCENDANT.—The oil of peace—the Anti-liquor law—which was poured over this tiibulous, and, consequently, somewhat troubled community by legislative hands, was not allowed to spill yesterday by some of our citizens. Notwithstanding that, in a stroll from the northeastern to the southwestern part of the city, the tavern doors were seen barred to all intrusion, the saloons closed for a seventh-day's rest, and little low groggeries giving forth no sounds of drunken hilarity, yet, by some means or other, hard drinkers found no lack of the potable. Many individuals were seen in an elevated spiritual, but flattened physical, condition. One, in a limp state and ignoble condition, was being wheeled to the Station in a hard looking barrow, while another had his drunken eulogy to the friendliness of a lamp-post cut short by the "laying on of hands" of certain tipstaves. The following table exhibits an increase of one hundred per cent. in the arrests for drunkenness over last Saturday:—

District.		District.	
First	7	Eleventh	13
Second	17	Twelfth	15
Third	12	Thirteenth	2
Fourth	5	Fifteenth	3
Fifth	2	Sixteenth	6
Sixth	3	Eighteenth	3
Seventh	9	Park	2
Eighth	9	Reserve Corps	1
Ninth	9	Day Sergeant	1
Tenth	8		
Total	128		

STRAWBERRY EXHIBITION.—The great Strawberry Exhibition announced to take place at Hammonton, N. J., on the 6th of June, has, in consequence of the unripeness of the fruit, been postponed until Thursday, June 13. As an evidence of the great progress made in the direction of small fruit culture in New Jersey, we are informed that in the township of Hammonton alone a greater number of acres are set apart to strawberry cultivation than in any other territory of similar extent in the United States. Ten years ago this now productive district was a waste wilderness. To day nearly a thousand acres are embraced in the strawberry plantations, all in full bearing, and the appearance presented by them is beautiful in the extreme, and is well worth a visit by those who have any fondness for small fruit culture. The New York Farmers' Club, together with a number of prominent horticulturalists from our own city and vicinity, will be in attendance at the exhibition, which, from the present promising appearance of the crop, will be a very fine one. An excursion train will be run on the day of exhibition.

THE CHESS MATCH.—The match between Captain Mackenzie, of New York, and Mr. Richelm, of Philadelphia, terminated this morning in favor of the former. The score stood as follows:—

Mackenzie	7
Reichelm	0
Drawn	2

Although this match was played at the Athenæum, it was not against the regular players of that institution. The reputation of the Athenæum players was fully maintained in the great match by telegraph between New York and Philadelphia, some years since, which was conducted by Messrs. Randolph, Montgomery, Elkin, and Thomas.

GEORGETOWN COLLEGE.—There will be a grand reunion of Alumni at the great Catholic College of Georgetown, D. C., on the 2d of next month. The Faculty of the Institution unite with the members of the Philademic Society of the College in bringing about this assemblage. It is calculated that, at the least, two thousand graduates—now scattered all over the country, officers in the army, doctors of medicine, lawyers at the bar, judges on the bench, merchants in trade, men of letters, and bishops and priests in every diocese, will respond to the invitation. As there are, doubtless, many Alumni of the institution residing in this city, it is to be hoped that their nearness to Georgetown will afford them an opportunity to attend.

A GRAND RALLY AT TRENTON, N. J., has been appointed for to-morrow noon, when those "who believe that generous sentiment and sound policy demand that justice should be done to the black man, North as well as South," propose to meet at Temperance Hall, in that city, for the inauguration of a new campaign throughout the State, in behalf of negro suffrage. Addresses are promised by the Hon. Henry Wilson, of Massachusetts; Hon. T. D. Thacher, of this city; Frederick Douglass, Esq., and other prominent speakers. Trenton is easily reached from this city—a fact which should not be forgotten in this connection.

A YOUNG HORSE THIEF.—Robert Carner, a colored youth of sixteen years, said to hail from New Jersey, was arrested at Ridge avenue and Wellington lane, on a charge of being a horse-thief. When arrested he had in his possession a young bay mare, and had offered to sell it at Heft but finding no purchaser, was about to Cock it down at $20. It was ascertained that the animal had been stolen from a lot in the Neck," and was the property of a liquor dealer doing business on Callowhill street. Alderman Ramsdell committed the youth to answer.

ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS.—The stockholders and members of the Academy of Fine Arts held a regular stated meeting at their building, commencing at 12 o'clock M. Amongst other business transacted, the following Board of Directors were elected to serve for the ensuing year:—

President—Caleb Cope.

Directors—George S. Pepper, Samuel Welsh, Joseph Harrison, Jr., Franklin Peale, William Struthers, A. May Stevenson, John T. Lewis, James L. Claghorn, George Whitney, J. G. Fell, A. D. Jessup, John Sartain.

ELECTION OF DIRECTORS.—At a regular meeting of the stockholders of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Company, at their rooms, No. 47 Walnut street, at 11 this forenoon, the following Board of Directors were chosen:—

President—Andrew C. Gray.

Directors—Samuel W. Jones, George Cadwalader, Francis R. Cope, Joseph Swift, Joseph Jones, J. F. Fisher, John Bohlen, William Harmar, H. Pratt McKean, J. F. Gilpin, T. A. Biddle, I. V. Williamson, Isaac Ford, Charles H. Hutchinson.

STEALING TEN DOLLARS.—Abram Todd, in company with some other boys, on Saturday afternoon last was selling potatoes in the vicinity of Seventeenth and Seybert streets. A lady named Wagoner purchased a bushel, and handed him in payment a $10 bill. No sooner did this youthful huckster receive the bill than he made off. He was arrested last evening at Ogden and Tenth streets, and was committed by Alderman Fitch, in default of $700 bail to answer.

CRICKET.—On Saturday last a match game of cricket was played between the Marion Cricket Club, of Wynne Wood, and the Dorian Cricket Club, of Haverford College, on the grounds of the latter, resulting in a victory for the Dorians by 105 runs.

CORONER'S INVESTIGATION.—Coroner Daniels held an investigation this morning, in the case of Henry Snetller, who died at the Pennsylvania Hospital yesterday, from the effects of a wound in the neck.

Dr. Shapleigh sworn—Made a post mortem examination of the body of the deceased; he came to his death from a wound on the back of the neck; it was five inches long; a long time had elapsed since the wound was inflicted, and it was impossible to determine with what instrument it was committed.

Charles Schr der sworn,—saw the deceased a few days before he was cut, and he desired him (witness) to choke him to death; he visited him a few moments afterwards, and he said he had found a man who would do it for him; he didn't tell his name; he said if he intended to kill himself, he would cut himself in the back o the neck instead of the front; he said he was tired of life.

Charles Roth sworn—Deceased told me the same night the affair happened that he couldn't find a cool place where he could go; he didn't say anything about committing suicide; he told me th at some body jumped over the fence and cut him; he didn't want a y doctor; he said he would give a man a quarter of a dollar to kill him; he said he would drown himself.

Several other witnesses were examined, who corroborated the above statements. The jury rendered the following verdict:—That the deceased came to his death by a cut in the neck, inflicted by some person or persons unknown to them.

A man named Christian Albright was arrested, charged with committing the deed, but nothing was elicited that criminated him, and he was discharged.

MEETING OF BOARD OF SURVEYS.—The Board of Survey held a regular stated meeting, at noon to-day, at their rooms, in Fifth street below Walnut.

Petitions for sewers, for the following streets, were received and approved of, viz.:—Tenth between Filbert and Arch streets, Rodney between Eighteenth and Nineteenth streets, Market street on north side from Tenth to a point forty feet west, Mount Vernon from Sixteenth to Nineteenth streets, Sixth from Brown to Parrish streets, Sixth from Parrish to Poplar streets, Tasker between Eighth and Ninth.

Two opinions of the City Solicitor were read. The first, in relation to appeals from the old district of Southwark, said it was not necessary that the notice should have the seal of the Court upon it.

The second opinion is in regard to the dedication of streets. It decides against the power of any individual or individuals to lay out or name any street, except such as may be laid down upon a plan laid out and approved by the Board of Survey and confirmed by the Court.

A petition was received and approved, asking for the improvement of the channel in the Schuylkill, opposite Walnut street. It is from Mr. Baird, the marble dealer, and calls for the deepening of the river, so as to allow vessels to go directly to the wharf.

A petition was also received and approved for the alteration and rebuilding of the Moore street sewer.

A HORSE RECOVERED.—On the 26th of April last a German, named Kolb, hired a horse and wagon from Mr. Davis, who keeps a livery stable at No. 109 East Twelfth street, New York. He sold the wagon and harness to a pawnbroker in that city, and then came to Philadelphia, and visited the stable of Mr. Hart, in Broad street, below Coates, and represented that he had a horse on its way from New York, and wished to dispose of it. The terms were satisfactory, and Mr. Hart paid, in addition to paying the amount asked, paid the freight. The nag was sold at the Bazaar last Saturday week. Kolb then went to New York, and there stole a suit of clothes. He was arrested by Detective McLaughlin, and gave information relative to the disposition of the team he had stolen. The Detective came to this city, and lodged information with Reserve Officer De Haven, who captured the nag at the Bazaar on Saturday last. Kolb is an old offender, and the officers have been on the lookout for him for some time. He was taken to New York, and committed for trial.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICAL SOCIETY.—The annual meeting of this body commenced this morning, in the Homœopathic College, Filbert street, above Eleventh.

The President, Dr. J. B. Wood, of West Chester, took the chair, and called the meeting to order.

Dr. Bushrod W. James then extended a cordial invitation to the delegates and members in an address of greeting.

The regular business of the Society was then entered into, and various committees made their reports.

An afternoon as well as an evening session of the Association will be held. The annual address before the public will take place this evening, at 8 o'clock, and will be delivered in the College Hall, by Dr. James B. Wood, of West Chester.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE.—The following real estate was offered for sale at the Philadelphia Exchange, by Gummey & Sons, commencing at noon to-day, with the annexed result:—

Stone Residence and lot of ground, Allen's lane, Twenty-second Ward, near Germantown.....$1975

Four modern three-story brick Dwellings, Nos. 1122, 1124, 1126, and 1128 Carpenter st.....$825, $830

Two three-story brick Dwellings, Nos. 946 and 948 King, now Cross street, below Dickerson.....$600, $575

Two two-story Dwellings, west side Church, now Otsego street, between Reed and Prime streets.....$1000, $835

Brick messuage and lot of ground, No. 2740 Federal street.....$1500

Five yearly Ground Rents of $60 each, one of $84, and one of $ 4.....$750, $600, $1000, $800, $955

THE PARK COMMISSION—ELECTION OF OFFICERS.—The members of the Commission assembled at 12 o'clock to-day, in the office of Mayor McMichael, for the purpose of electing officers for permanent organization, which resulted as follows:—Hon. Morton McMichael, President; Major-General G. G. Meade, Vice-President; Joseph F. Marcer, Esq., Secretary; N. B. Browne, Esq., Treasurer. The Commission then adjourned until Monday, June 10, 1867, at 12 M. The members and officers proceeded to Fairmount Park to investigate and examine its condition, preparatory to making improvements.

LOOK OUT FOR HIM.—A man is visiting the private residences of citizens in the upper portion of the city, who represents as connected with the Gas Office. He demands admittance to a house, goes through it, inspects the burners in the various rooms, and when done, demands the sum of one dollar for scientific skill employed, and labor. He has been operating on Tenth street, above Parrish. The officers of the Gas Department say he is an impostor, they having employed no person to make any examination whatever.

INSULTING A LADY AND ASSAULTING AN OFFICER.—Alexander Adams was yesterday arrested at Seventeenth and Chesnut streets for abusing a lady while slightly intoxicated. An officer of the Fifth District, coming up and interfering, was knocked down by a blow from a cane in the hands of Adams. Arising, he in turn knocked Adams down, and, more, kept him there until he succumbed, when he was taken to the lock-up, and held in $1000 bail by Alderman Patchell to answer at Court.

ATTEMPTED BURGLARY.—About four o'clock on Sunday morning, a burglar gained an entrance to the residence of Mr. Lorin Blodgett, on Broad below Wharton street, by means of "nippers," with which he turned the key. He took the precaution, when up-stairs, to lock Mr. Bledgett in his chamber. After searching, he succeeded in confiscating about $100 worth of jewelry, etc. He would no doubt have prosecuted his search with greater assiduity, had he not been discovered and the alarm been given.

SUNDAY SCHOOL ANNIVERSARY.—Last evening the Sunday School attached to the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Nativity, at the corner of Eleventh and Mount Vernon streets, celebrated its Twenty-fifth anniversary. The singing was very fine and an interesting address was made by the Rector, Rev. R. C. Matlack. The annual report of the Superintendent was also read, showing that the school numbers five hundred scholars, and is in a very prosperous condition.

ABUSIVE LANGUAGE.—It is said that a young man named Arthur Quinn visited the house of another young man for the sole purpose of courting the latter's mother. This the latter resented, when it is alleged that Arthur abused him, and even threatened that sundry dire events should happen to this young man. Quinn was arrested and held by Alderman Hutchinson to answer at Court in default of $600 bail.

STEALING WATCHES.—Martha Johnson and Hannah Waldon, two colored women, were arrested for enticing an old colored man into their domicile, in the Second District, and stealing a silver and gold watch from him; also pilfering his pocket-book, containing $12 in bills. They were arrested and held by Alderman Butler, in default of $500 bail, to answer.

ASSAULTING OFFICERS. — Patrick O'Neal, Daniel Flynn, and Patrick Burke assaulted Officers Burns, Wright, and Leadbeater, of the Second District, at Front and Union streets. They were finally overcome, taken to the Station House, and committed each in default of $1000 bail by Alderman Butler. Officer Burns, in the affray, was almost denuded.

VIOLATING THE SUNDAY ANTI-LIQUOR LAW.—Michael McGuire, with two companions, got drunk yesterday, and were arrested at Dillwyn and Willow streets. After being fined the two companions gave information to Alderman Toland that McGuire had sold them the liquor. Michael was accordingly held in $600 bail to answer at Court for violating the law.

STEALING A WATCH.—Three boys, giving their names as H. Clinefelter, William Hinkle, and H. Shadel, were arrested last night in the Eighteenth Police District, for being connected with the theft of a gold watch and chain, in Bridesburg, some days ago. Alderman Senix committed them each in $500 bail to answer.

LARCENY OF $10.—Yesterday Emma Clifford, a young woman, was arrested for stealing, as it is alleged, $10 from a man that visited a house No. 443 Newmarket street. Alderman Toland held her in $500 bail to answer.

AN ASSAULT.—An old German citizen having assaulted his wife while in an intoxicated condition, two young men named McBride and Jacob Roffel in turn assaulted him. They were each held in $600 bail by Alderman Hutchinson.

A FOUNDLING.—Last Thursday evening a healthy female infant was found in the vestibule of Mr. Clayton Haynes' house, in Tenth street, above Poplar. The little wanderer was adopted by Mrs. George Gillen, No. 708 Marshall street.

DISORDERLY BOYS.—Nine boys and a few girls were arrested yesterday by the officers of the Seventh District for disorderly conduct in and about New Market and Brown streets. Alderman Toland held them to keep the peace.

PUGILISTIC.—Jacob Station, a German, assaulted an officer for capturing his little "dorg" at Eleventh and Rodman streets. Alderman Lutz held him in $500 bail to answer.

FACTS FOR THE PUBLIC.—That we have unequalled facilities for conducting business to the advantage both of our services and our patrons, we submit the following TRUTHS—well known as such to the entire business community:—

1. We have abundant capital—therefore,
2. WE BUY FOR CASH EXCLUSIVELY.
3. We sell for cash exclusively.
4. We have a business experience of a quarter of a century, having been longer established than any house in our trade in Philadelphia.
5. Our business is thoroughly systematized, the result of long experience.
6. We employ the best talent in all departments; our garments are therefore unsurpassed in style, fit, or workmanship.
7. Our business is large and constantly increasing.
8. We have and constantly keep the largest stock and best assortment of Men's, Youths', and Boys' Clothing in Philadelphia, which, for reasons already mentioned,
9. *We sell at prices in all cases guaranteed lower than the lowest elsewhere; also, full satisfaction in every purchase made of us, or the sale cancelled and money refunded.*

Half way between Fifth and Sixth Sts. } BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET ST., Philadelphia, and No. 600 BROADWAY, New York.

BE ON YOUR GUARD against the imitations and counterfeits of HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, with which the *pirates* who make a *dishonorable living* by preying upon the sick and suffering, are now endeavoring to flood the markets of this country. Whenever these *poison-mongers* are discovered they are immediately prosecuted by the proprietors, who expend thousands of dollars annually in tracing them out and bringing them to justice. Within a short time injunctions have been obtained in the Courts of the United States against a number of individuals and firms, and suits are now in progress against several others, all of whose names will be given to the public. But in spite of the utmost vigilance and activity of their detective agents, the undersigned are, of course, unable to protect the public *entirely* against piratical imitations of a Standard National Tonic everywhere in request, and as readily convertible into cash as United States Bonds or Treasury Notes. They, therefore, as a *measure of precaution*, direct attention to the fact that a finely engraved label, representing St. George and the Dragon, and a beautiful proprietary stamp, bearing the official endorsement of the Government, appear on every bottle of the genuine BITTERS. The article is further authenticated by a miniature note of hand, with the signature of "Hostetter & Smith," to counterfeit which is a *State prison crime*. The true BITTERS are sold *in bottles only, and never in bulk.*

HOSTETTER & SMITH.

ECONOMY IS WEALTH.—

All-wool Suits	$10 00
All-wool Suits, finer quality	15 00
All-wool Suits, still finer	20 00
Fine French Black Suits	25 00
Extra do. do.	30 00
Fine Mixed Spring Overcoats	13 00

The above prices will convince that we are determined to close out our immense stocks of fine Clothing at an astounding sacrifice.

GRIGG, VAN GUNTEN & CO., Nos. 704 and 734 Market street.

'Tis summer, glorious summer,
Behold the glad green earth!
How from its grateful bosom
The herbs and flowers spring forth!

Let us imitate Nature, in our gratitude to the coming season, by being clad in a new seasonable suit from Charles Stokes and Co.'s First-class Clothing Establishment, under the Continental.

A REFRIGERATOR that is not thoroughly ventilating is a nuisance. Schooley's American Refrigerator is warranted to keep sweet and free from foul odors, if properly managed. Manufactured by E. S. Farson & Co., No. 220 Dock street.

CHILDREN successfully photographed at Reimer's Gallery, Second street, above Green. Call and see specimens, and satisfy yourselves. Six cards, or one large picture, $1.

DEPOT FOR THE SALE of Lash's Five-dollar Washing Machines, Clothes-Wringers, and Step Ladders, No. 727 Market street, Philadelphia.

J. S. LASH & Co.

A CURE FOR RHEUMATISM WORTH SEEING.—S. Kilpatrick, No. 1744 Olive street, cured by Dr. Fitler's Remedy. No cure, no pay.

BUY YOUR HATS from Bourne, No. 40 North Sixth street.

JONES & THACHER, cheap Book and Job Printers, No. 510 Minor street.

SUMMER UNDERWEAR.—

Drawers, $1·50 to $3·50.	Shirts, $1 to $3·50.
Drawers, $1·50 to $3·50.	Shirts, $1 to $3·50.
Drawers, $1·50 to $3·50.	Shirts, $1 to $3·50.

McIntire & Brother, No. 1035 Chesnut street.

MARRIED.

MITCHELL—HUTCHINSON.—On May 14, by the Rev. J. Garland Hanover, Mr. JAMES MITCHELL, of Philadelphia, to Miss REBECCA HUTCHINSON, of St. John, New Brunswick.

STINE—TORRENCE.—On the 21st of May, by the Rev. P. Coombe, Mr. STEPHEN C. STINE to Miss KATE TORRENCE, both of this city.

DIED.

BRADFORD.—On the 1st instant, Mr. REUBEN BRADFORD, in the 69th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, Nicetown, on Wednesday afternoon at 4 o'clock, without further notice. To proceed to Rising Sun Burial Ground.

FRY.—On the 30th instant, JACOB, son of S. Gross and Josephine C. Fry, in the 8th year of his age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his parents' residence, No. 2101 Green street, on Tuesday afternoon at 1 o'clock, without further notice. To proceed to the Trappe, Montgomery county, Pa.

RIDDLE.—On the 26 instant, WILLIAM RIDDLE, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel U. S. A., late of the staff of Major-General Meade.

His remains will be taken to Allegheny Cemetery, Pittsburg, Pa., for interment. Funeral services at the residence of his mother, No. 214 S. Eleventh street, at 5:30 P. M. on Tuesday next, June 4. His friends are invited to attend, without further notice. 2

BOTTLE CORKERS, A SIMPLE INSTRUment by which bottles are quickly corked without the necessity of using a cork squeezer. Will be found useful by druggists, patent-medicine dealers, and in families. Sold by

TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

TRAVELLERS' DOOR-FASTENERS OF several patterns, Folding Boot Jacks, Folding Clothes Racks, Folding Pocket Lanterns, and other conveniences for tourists, for sale by

TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

BEWARE OF THE DOG CATCHERS!—Muzzles, Collars, and Chains for sale by

TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

INSURE YOUR LIFE
IN THE
AMERICAN
Life Insurance Company,
OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE, [4 15 5p
S. E. CORNER FOURTH AND WALNUT.

SUMMER RESORT FOR CLOTHING—Wanamaker & Brown, The Corner of Sixth and Market Streets.

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTIlated and Easy-fitting DRESS HATS (patented), in all the approved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office 9 18f

SUMMER RESORT FOR CLOTHING—Wanamaker & Brown, The Corner of Sixth and Market Streets.

JONES, TEMPLE & CO., FASHIONABLE HATTERS, No. 25 S. NINTH Street, First Store above Chesnut street. [4 9

SUMMER RESORT FOR CLOTHING—Wanamaker & Brown, The Corner of Sixth and Market Streets.

FOSTER, FASHIONABLE HATTER, No. 7 S. SIXTH Street. [4 11 6m6p]

SUMMER RESORT FOR CLOTHING—Wanamaker & Brown, The Corner of Sixth and Market Streets.

SUMMER RESORT FOR CLOTHING—Wanamaker & Brown, The Corner of Sixth and Market Streets.

JOSEPH FUSSELL, Manufacturer of UMBRELLAS AND PARASOLS, No. 2 and 4 N. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia. 4 17 2m5p

M'CALLA'S NEW HAT STORE, NORTHeast corner of TENTH and CHESNUT Streets.—The patronage of old customers of Chesnut street above Sixth, and Chesnut street, above Eighth, solicited. PEARL and DRAB CASSIMERE HATS, for Summer. Price, $5 and $6. 5 4 5p

BOYS' STRAW HATS.—THE LARGEST variety, and at reduced prices, at M'CALLA'S, Northeast corner of TENTH and CHESNUT Streets. Formerly Chesnut, above Sixth, and Chesnut, above Eighth. 5 4 5p

STRAW HATS, EVERY NEW STYLE, at M'CALLA'S, N. E. corner TENTH and CHESNUT Streets. 5 4 5p1f

SUMMER RESORT FOR CLOTHING—Wanamaker & Brown, The Corner of Sixth and Market Streets.

H. P. & C. R. TAYLOR, PERFUMERY AND TOILET SOAPS, No. 604 NORTH NINTH STREET, At Wholesale Only. [5 10 5p

SUMMER RESORT FOR CLOTHING—Wanamaker & Brown, The Corner of Sixth and Market Streets.

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also, Crandall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 2 8 5p]

SUMMER RESORT FOR CLOTHING—Wanamaker & Brown, The Corner of Sixth and Market Streets.

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES. Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish. RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOULTRE RAZOR. SCISSORS of the finest quality.

Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 2 8 5p]

SUMMER RESORT FOR CLOTHING—Wanamaker & Brown, The Corner of Sixth and Market Streets.

AMERICAN CONCRETE PAINT AND ROOF COMPANY, No. 548 NORTH THIRD Street, Philadelphia.—Economy, Promptness, Reliability.—This Paint will preserve all Woods and Metals, guard against all dampness and wet, and thoroughly prevents all leaks. Old tin roofs are long preserved with this Paint. Roofs of every kind, old shingles included, covered, repaired, and made perfectly tight and warranted. All orders will have prompt attention. Work will be done in the best manner.

5 8 1mrp] JOSEPH LEEDS, Actuary. EMORY D. HOBART, Superintendent of Work.

SUMMER RESORT FOR CLOTHING—Wanamaker & Brown, The Corner of Sixth and Market Streets.

PATENT WIRE WORK FOR RAILINGS, STORE FRONTS, GUARDS, PARTITIONS, ETC COAL SCREENS, FOUNDRINER WIRES, ETC Manufactured by M. WALKER & SONS, No. 11 N. SIXTH Street. 227 6m

SUMMER RESORT FOR CLOTHING—Wanamaker & Brown, The Corner of Sixth and Market Streets.

REFRIGERATOR AND WATER COOLER ESTABLISHMENT, LAMP AND HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS NO. 917 MARKET STREET,

Splendid assortment of Silver-Plated and Britannia Ware, Table Cutlery, Tea Trays, Toilet Sets, Children's Gigs, Coal Oil Lamps and Chandeliers of all descriptions, Wholesale and Retail, at

N. C. COATES', 5 22 wfm1m5p No. 917 MARKET Street.

ONE PRICE CLOTHING.
JONES'
OLD ESTABLISHED
ONE PRICE
CLOTHING HOUSE,
No. 604 MARKET ST.
1 30 wfm6m5p ABOVE SIXTH.

BAUGH'S RAW BONE
SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.

The great Fertilizer for all crops. Quick in its action, and permanent in its effects. Established over twelve years.

Dealers supplied by the cargo, direct from the wharf of the manufactory, on liberal terms.

Manufactured only by BAUGH & SONS, Office No. 20 South DELAWARE Avenue, 4mw 1rp Philadelphia.

FOR SALE.

GERMANTOWN. — FOR SALE, PRICE $8000 a new pointed stone cottage on Fisher's lane, five minutes' walk from station. Lot 70½ by 170 feet; immediate possession.

WILLIAM H. BACON, 6 3 6t* No. 218½ WALNUT Street.

COUNTRY SEAT AND FARM FOR SALE.—Fifty or one hundred acres Bristol pike, above the seven-mile stone, and near Tacony.

Mansion House, Coach Shop, and Dwellings to let. Apply to R. WHITAKER, 6 1 2t* No. 610 LOCUST Street.

GERMANTOWN PROPERTY FOR SALE CHEAP.—House, 11 rooms, newly papered, and painted; gas, hot and cold water; location high and well shaded; lot 30 by 110 feet. Terms easy. Immediate possession. Apply at WILSON'S Tea Warehouse, No. 236 CHESNUT Street. 6 1 1f

THIRD EDITION

MUNICIPAL ELECTION IN WASHINGTON.

How the Colored Men Vote—Exciting Scenes and Incidents, Etc.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, June 3.

The municipal election is proceeding quietly to-day, and the result will show a large Republican majority. The colored people were out at 2 A. M. marching through the wards with bugles and horns, rallying the colored voters to the polls.

At some of the polling precincts the colored voters were in line, four abreast, to the number of one thousand, as early as four o'clock A. M., and up to 12 o'clock they have almost entire possession of the polls in several of the Wards, as the whites refuse to fall into line with them.

In the Seventh Ward, where the negroes are largely in the preponderance, they have camped down on the line of the polls with umbrellas and refreshments, prepared to wait all day for their turn to vote. In this ward the colored vote is so heavy that it will be impossible for all registered to vote before the polls close, 7 P. M.

Arrival of the Cuba.

HALIFAX, June 3.—The steamer Cuba, from Liverpool, with dates to the 25th ult., has arrived here.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, June 3.—Cotton quiet and firm; sales at 27½@28 cents. Flour dull, and declined 25 cents. State, $9 40@12 25; Ohio, $11 90@14; Western, $9 40@13 Southern, $11 75@16. Wheat dull and lower; quotations nominal. Corn unchanged; sales of 18,000 bushels; mixed Western, $1 20@1 22 for new. Oats firmer; sales of 58,000 bushels Western, 81@82 cents; State, 87½ cents. Rye quiet at $1 70. Provisions dull. New Mess $23 25@23 31½; prime, $19. Whisky quiet, bonded $2 35.

NEW YORK, June 3.—Stocks strong. Chicago and Rock Island, 88; Reading, 101½; Canton Company, 43; Cleveland and Toledo, 113½; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 75½; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 96½; Michigan Central, 110; Michigan Southern, 69½; New York Central, 99½; Illinois Central, 118½; Cumberland preferred, 29½; Virginia 6s, 67; Missouri 6s, 97½; Hudson River, 102½; United States Five-twenties 1862, 109¼; do. 1864, 107½; do. 1865, 106½; do. new issue, 108; do. 10-40s, 99½; Seven-thirties, first issue, 106½; do. all others, 105½. Sterling Exchange, 110 sight, 110½. Money, 6@8 per cent. Gold, 136⅞.

BALTIMORE, June 3.—Cotton quiet and firm; middling uplands, 27½@28c. Coffee dull; the market favors buyers; there is a good stock of Rio on hand. Flour has declined 50c.; market dull. Wheat dull, and 10@15c. lower; choice Maryland red, $3 15; medium do., $2 92½@3 05; do. Virginia, $2 75. Corn in good supply; opened active; closed dull, and lower; white, $1 12@1 13; yellow, at 1 25@1 25; mixed white, $1 10@1 11. Oats dull; Western, 77; Maryland and Pennsylvania, 80c. Sugar steady and unchanged. Provisions quiet, and steady; prices unchanged. Whisky dull and nominal at $2 32½@2 35, in bond.

CAMDEN AFFAIRS.

MORE LIGHT.—Something was evidently out of order at the Camden Gas Works last night, as in many churches the congregations had to be dismissed without worship, for want of light. In the private residences the same want was experienced, and no doubt many who expected to have a chit chat by gas light were either compelled to go to bed, or enjoy their conversation in the dark. Lovers may have liked it, but all are not lovers, and hence there was a great deal of complaint. We hope it will not occur again. If it does the attention of Councils will be called to it.

FAST DRIVING.—A man was arrested on Saturday by Officer Mason for running into and smashing a wagon on Market street. The individual was drunk, and could not guide his horse straight. He was locked up and allowed to sleep off the effects of the whisky he had imbibed, and was then fined and released.

NEW STREET.—Kaign progress is being made in opening Delaware street, which will be a great public benefit, and ere long the communication between the Market and Federal Street Ferries will be perfect, and a long jaunt will be avoided by those who happen to miss the boat at either ferry.

IMPROVEMENTS.—About twenty houses are in course of erection in different parts of Camden, and more are in contemplation—the ground for which will be broken in a few days.

THE GETTYSBURG ASYLUM ENTERPRISE.

HOW PURCHASERS OF CERTIFICATES ARE PROTECTED.

The Board of Supervisors of the Gettysburg Asylum Enterprise, for the purpose of

CONVINCING THE PUBLIC

That the provisions of the project will be fairly and honorably carried out, have entered into an agreement with well-known and responsible parties to

RETAIN POSSESSION OF ALL FUNDS

Received in payment for certificates, until such time as the legality or illegality of the scheme for erecting and endowing a NATIONAL SOLDIERS' HOME is made manifest through the decision of the Supreme Court. Every dollar paid for chances in this

GREAT GIFT DISTRIBUTION

Will be entrusted to the hands of a gentleman occupying an official position in this city, *whose name will soon be made public;* said money to be deposited by him in the PHILADELPHIA NATIONAL BANK, and in case of an adverse decision by the Supreme Court, on the 3d of July next

EVERY DOLLAR WILL BE REFUNDED.

The Board of Supervisors, while feeling confident that the decision of the Court will be in their favor, intend adopting the above plan to

CONVINCE PURCHASERS OF CERTIFICATES

That they are PROTECTED AGAINST LOSS under any circumstances whatever.

The particulars of the arrangement entered into will be presented to the public through the medium of the public press in a short time. 6 3 1f

SUMMER RESORT FOR CLOTHING—Wanamaker & Brown, The Corner of Sixth and Market Streets.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS AND INVALIDS.—The undersigned respectfully calls the attention of the public to the stock of Prime Cider and Pure Cider Vinegar for pickling and general family use—also, to his popular "Tonic Ale," free from all impurities, and endorsed by the medical faculty as a safe and wholesome beverage for weak and delicate constitutions.

Delivered free of charge to all parts of the city.

P. J. JORDAN, No. 420 PEAR Street, 11 7 15p Below Third, and Walnut and Dock.

600 ARCH STREET. 600
NEW COMBINED WATER COOLER AND REFRIGERATOR, $10·00.
GENTS' BLACKING TABLES,
MEAT SAFES,
ICE CREAM FREEZERS.
GRIFFITH & PAGE,
4 30 NO. 600 ARCH STREET.

251 REFRIGERATORS, 251
SCHOOLEY'S PATENT.
CORRUGATED WATER COOLERS, THE GREAT ICE SAVERS.
PACKER'S ICE CREAM FREEZERS.
CHAMPION CLOTHES-WRINGERS.
FIVE DOLLAR WASHING MACHINES.
IRONING TABLES, AT
WILLIAM R. KERN'S HOUSE-FURNISHING STORE,
NO. 251 N. NINTH STREET. 251
5 22 wfm1m]

FOURTH EDITION

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

By the Atlantic Cable.

TWO O'CLOCK MARKET REPORT.

LONDON, June 3—2 P. M.—Consols, 94¼. Ex-dividend United States Five-twenties, 73¾. Illinois Central, 78. Erie Railroad, 40¾.

LIVERPOOL, June 3—2 P. M.—Pork has declined to 80s. All other articles are unchanged.

ARRIVAL OUT OF STEAMERS.

SOUTHAMPTON, June 3.—The steamship Northern Light, Captain Ellis, from New York April 18, arrived to-day, *en route* for Bremen.

QUEENSTOWN, June 3.—The steamship City of Manchester, Captain Jones, from New York April 18, arrived here yesterday, *en route* for Liverpool.

SOUTHAMPTON, June 3.—The steamship New York, Captain Ernst, from New York April 23, arrived to-day, *en route* for Bremen.

LIVERPOOL, June 3.—The ship Ceres, Captain Humphreys, from Bordeaux March 12, for New York, put into Fayal in a leaky condition.

From the Plains.

ST. LOUIS, June 3.—Late Denver papers report that from fifteen to eighteen inches of snow and heavy rain fell there between the 15th and the 20th ult. The snow was so deep in the mountains that the coach could not go through to Central City.

A boy named George Miller, seventeen years of age, who was captured by the Blackfeet in 1865, and stolen by the Cheyenn

THE CITY PULPIT.

"THE FAIR WARNING."

Sermon Preached Last Evening, at the Tabernacle Baptist Church, by the Pastor, Rev. G. A. Peltz.

Notwithstanding the unpleasantness of the weather, a goodly number of persons assembled in the Tabernacle Baptist Church, Chesnut street, west of Eighteenth, last evening, to listen to the last of a series of sermons before the Young People's Association of this Church. The sermon last evening was delivered by the pastor of the church, Rev. G. A. Peltz, who selected for his text the following words:—

"Rejoice, O young man, in thy youth; and let thy heart cheer thee in the days of thy youth, and walk in the ways of thine heart, and in the sight of thine eyes: but know thou, that for all these things God will bring thee into judgment."—*Ecclesiastes* xi. 9.

The following is an abstract of the discourse:

God's providential allotments are so arranged that at the judgment every mouth will be stopped, and all the world become guilty before Him. The pagan world, though unenlightened by the Scriptures, will stand thus:—"Because that, when they knew God, they glorified Him not as God, neither were thankful; but because vain in their imaginations, and their foolish heart was darkened"—"So that they are without excuse."

Far more, then, shall those be silenced before God, who, from under the clear light of inspiration, go up to His bar unreconciled and unrepented. But among those of this latter class deemed. there shall be differences of culpability. Christ taught that for Tyre and Sidon, and for Sodom and Gomorrah, it should be more tolerable in the day of judgment than for Capernaum and Jerusalem, and doubtless for Capernaum and Jerusalem it shall be more tolerable than for us of modern Philadelphia.

To our general scope of privilege, however, special additions have been made in the series of sermons before the young of this congregation. Faithfully have your preachers presented the truth, and as we reach the end of this course we can but look for results commensurate with the opportunity. Much has been attained. Thirty converts, mostly young persons, have here professed Christ since this series began. But, alas! how many of our young are still unsaved and unprepared for judgment! For such, that they may not receive the greater condemnation, I bring the warning of my text.

This message is addressed to young men. It is not, however, in any exclusive way, but simply to such as the type of all youthful joyousness and vigor. The career to which the youth is here bidden, is just such as most charms the young. "Rejoice, O young man, in thy youth," says the wise man. "Yes," reply the young, "We will do so. Youth is the time for enjoyment. This direction is admirable. We are ready to obey it. Away then with long visages, with sober looks, with subdued laughter, and with restrained mirth. We will be happy in our youth."

Nor is it to be wondered at that the young should be so charmed with prospects of enjoyment. Seriousness and gravity may become those advanced in life, but joyousness sits as a crown of glory upon the brow of the young. We should be happy in youth. It is so full of vigor, of enthusiasm, of hope, and so free from trial, and care, and pain. It is the *morning* of life, as yet unoppressed with the noonday heat, unsullied with the dust of the noonday toil, undisturbed by the bustle of the noonday strife. When the newly rising sun tints the very clouds with glory, and transmutes the lowly dewdrops into diamonds, it is the spring-time of life. When the interchange of sunshine and shower develope vernal beauty, and arrays the earth in the vestments of God; when every shooring blade, and swelling bud, and opening leaf is significant of good to come, and when every creature is vocal with praise, oh, at this bright time, in youth, if ever in our lives, we should rejoice. So far, then, as concerns the first direction of our text, the young accept, and every voice of God commands it—youth is the time for joy.

But enjoyment varies greatly in its character and sources. There is that which flows from above, and which is pure and precious, but there is also that which is from below, and which is dark and damning. The language of the clause we have in hand does not determine aught as to source or character. It simply bids the young man rejoice in his youth; but when we affirm that God meant us so to do, we mean, of course, that the joy be from a proper source and of a proper kind.

But the other clauses of our text fix the meaning of the wise man, "Rejoice, O young man, in thy youth," says he, "and let thy heart cheer thee in the days of thy youth." His own heart is the source of the desired cheer. Not, perhaps, in the restricted sense of heart, that is, the emotional part, but in the broader sense of all his inward resources of what kind soever. The direction supposes self-sufficiency in this matter of enjoyment. It implies that one's heart can cheer him, and then it directs its allowance. "Let thy heart cheer thee." How readily do the young, and others too, accept this supposition and adopt this direction! They are conscious of likes and dislikes, of preferences and prejudices, of desires and aversions. Indulgence of these emotions is supposed to guarantee enjoyment. To be all untrammelled in this indulgence is, to many of the young, the ideal of true liberty, the inevitable harbinger of solid pleasure. Each one pants to be "lord of himself," little dreaming it a "heritage of woe."

Led on by such ideas, how many pass from innocent employments to questionable, and from questionable to culpable! Recreation merges into dissipation; freedom into licentiousness; conviviality into debauchery. Self-sufficiency and self-indulgence, attractive though they seem, nevertheless rest upon their victims like a siren's charm or an enchanter's spell.

The correctness of our interpretation thus far is clearly shown by the next clauses of our text. Here the wise man says:—"Walk in the ways of thine heart, and in the sight of thine eyes."

Whatever be the chosen way of thine heart, whether to the right hand or to the left; whether to or from God; whether it be "the straight and narrow way," or "the broad way which leadeth to destruction," whatever that way be, walk in it!

So, too, "in the sight of thine eyes," that is, according to your own observations. True, thine eyes cannot peer into the future, they cannot see the end from the beginning, they cannot trace thy complicated relationships. True, they are easily dazzled or even blinded, yet "*Walk in their teachings.*" In short, the rejoicing presented in our text is simply such as can be secured by complete self-sufficiency and self-indulgence. Religion, and all from without the man, is overlooked. Self, self is the source and the end of the joy here presented.

But how shall such a direction be understood? Does the wise man approve of such a career? What say you, young friends, does he approve such a course? No, is your prompt response. Such is not a proper life for any man. No wise man could commend it. True, and Solomon does not commend it; for hear him. In chapter xii. 1, he says, "Remember now thy Creator in the days of thy youth." Self is not exalted here, but the Creator. In chapter xii. 13, he states this as the conclusion of his whole effort, viz., "Fear God, and keep His commandments; for this is the whole duty of man." Self-indulgence is here again stricken down.

Nor does that greater authority, Christ, commend such a career. "If any man will come after me," said he, "let him deny himself, and take up his cross daily, and follow me." Of one who attempted to live for himself, Christ represents God as saying, "Thou fool!"

The fact is that our text is not meant as a command, or an encouragement to the course it portrays. It is meant as a fair warning to the heedless, unconverted young, who rush on in that way. Despairing of success in his efforts to check them, then the Preacher gives the supposed permission of our text, and solemnly adds—"But know thou, that for all these things God will bring thee into judgment."

Here, then, is a fair warning upon the *certainty* of the judgment—*know thou* that He will bring thee into judgment. We may *know* this from God's character. He is just, but sin is essentially unjust. It therefore needs *adjustment*. For this God sits in judgment, not merely to look upon or inspect our acts, but to judge them. His justice claims this. Then, too, we may know it from His word. No lesson is more fully taught in the Scriptures. God is not a man, that He should lie, therefore He will judge us.

Here, too, is a fair warning upon the *completeness* of the judgment. For "*all these things*" God will judge us. Not alone for the chief events, but for all events, however slight, however secret, however shameful.

"The Judge ascends the awful throne;
He makes each secret sin be known,
And all, with shame, confess their own."

But further, there is here a fair warning, upon the personal character of the judgment. Know *thou*, says the Preacher to the young man, God will bring *thee* into judgment. Though surrounded by myriads of mankind, upon thee singly must the searching eye be set; upon thee singly must fall the cheering plaudit or the withering curse.

And other warnings are really included here; for example, these words warn you that you are free.—"Rejoice, O young man." You can; you are free. "Let they heart cheer thee." You may; you are free. "And walk in the ways of thine heart, and in the sight of thine eye." This you may do also. Thus do all we stand—free to sin, free to follow Christ.

Here, too, are we warned upon the *sufficiency of religious opportunity*. Surely the young man of our text was not so addressed except as an extreme appeal. He must have heard enough to turn him; but, hearing not, pleadings follow, and, finally, the fair but solemn warning of our text. Young friend, heed these words of warning—abandon the alluring paths of selfishness and sin. Real enjoyment, heavenly pleasure, is found alone in Christ. He can cheer thee in life, sustain thee in death, vindicate thee in the judgment, bless thee forever.

Heed, oh, heed the warning. Flee, oh, flee to Christ.

PARABLE OF THE LEAVEN.

Introductory Sermon Delivered by Rev. A. A. Willitts, D.D., at the West Arch Street Church, Sunday Morning.

Yesterday morning the West Arch Street Church was crowded to excess. The announcement that the Rev. A. A. Willitts would deliver his introductory sermon, congregated one of the largest assemblages that has yet convened in this church edifice. The aisles were encroached upon, and every seat had its occupant. After the usual opening exercises, Rev. Mr. Willitts commenced his discourse, drawn from the parable of the leaven, and throughout its delivery the vast congregation was wrapt in profound attention. We give the sermon below:—

"The kingdom of heaven is like unto leaven, which a woman took and hid in three measures of meal, till the whole was leavened."—*Matthew* xiii, 33.

One does not wonder that the people were astonished at our Lord's teaching, and that they cried out with marvellous looks and voices, "Whence hath this man this wisdom?"

These parables were so exquisitely beautiful and striking—so simple—so practical—every clause so suggestive of meaning—the instruction conveyed so important, that they must have presented an amazing contrast, indeed, to the dull, dry teachings of the Scribes and Pharisees, with their conventional forms and dusty traditions. No wonder "the common people heard Him gladly," who spake so freshly and illustrated His truth so simply and so naturally.

The variety displayed in this group of parables, strung like pearls on the thread of a single discourse, shows how admirably our Lord adapted His discourses to the different classes of His hearers. 1. The farmers have "The Sower and the Tares." 2. The miners, the parable of "The Hidden Treasure." 3. The merchants, "The Pearl of Great Price." 4. The fishermen that of "The Net." 5. The Scribes and learned men, that of "The householder bringing forth out of his treasure things new and old." 6. The women, this parable of "The Leaven and the Meal"—each class having the truth illustrated in a manner familiar to them.

This parable of the leaven illustrates the internal economy of Christ's kingdom—its secret, silent, yet powerful and progressive influence in the soul of man and the moral state of society. The leaven was a substance introduced by the woman into the very heart or centre of the mass of meal, and such was its adaptation to the meal, and its influence over it, that slowly and silently, and yet surely, its power or influence spread from particle to particle, until the whole mass was elevated, lightened, leavened! Such, says the great Teacher, is the operation of my spiritual kingdom in this world; so shall my truth and grace act upon the soul of man and the moral state of human society.

Now the first lesson we learn from this, my friends, is this very important one, viz.—the heart of man and the social organization of men, which we call society, are dependent for their moral elevation upon the introduction of an influence or power extraneous or foreign to themselves.

The meal would not rise of itself; no amount of kneading or moulding it would make it rise, unless the leaven was first put into it.

So the human soul and human society have no regenerating qualities in themselves. Without the quickening influence of God's spirit and word, the proclivity is downward, and not upward; the tendency is to sink, and not to rise.

The sad and solemn record of history is, that human science and philosophy, with all their proud pretensions, have utterly failed, and always failed, to improve the heart or morally elevate the race! Whatever the plausibility of their theories, or the pride of their promises—their practice has been utterly defective, their fruits, like the fabled apples of Sodom, ashes and death! It is well for men in these days to be reminded of certain facts in the past history of our race. And I would ask this question this morning:—"What was the moral state of the world when philosophy, science, and art were in their glory? When they had undisputed sway over the minds of men, and when they had no competitors in the field?" Why, my friends, a certain eminent writer, who lived in the age to which we refer, in a letter to the Romans, describes the population of the civilized world of that day as given up to the vilest and most unnatural affections and passions! filled with all unrighteousness and degrading wickedness!—to use his own words—"Full of envy, murder, deceit, malignity, disobedient to parents, covenant breakers, without natural affection, implacable, unmerciful—not only committing such things as are worthy of death, but having pleasure in them that did these things."

Yes, my friends, such, according to St. Paul, were the polished Grecians and the sterner Romans! Such the moral fruits of the Augustan age of literature!—the age of Cicero, Horace, Ovid, and Virgil!

Yes, professing themselves to be wise, they became fools, and changed the glory of the incorruptible God into an image made like to corruptible man, and to birds, and four-footed beasts, and creeping reptiles.

And what was the reputed moral character of heathen divinities? The most abominable and shameless! And what the gods were said to be in their lives, their worshippers were actually in their service. "It is a shame," says Paul, "even to speak of those things which were done of them in secret." What must have been the state of public morals, my friends, when the very gods were both patterns and patrons of vice? When their religious rites encouraged the most bloody cruelty and the foulest obscenity? Yes, their deities were entreated by costly offerings, on splendid altars, to favor the indulgence of the most unnatural lusts, and the perpetration of the most horrible crimes!

Seneca, one of their own writers, exclaims: "How great is now the madness of men! they lisp the most abominable prayers in the ears of the gods, and if a man is found listening they are found silent. What a man ought not to hear, they do not blush to rehearse to God."

But not only were they thus given up to all uncleanness, but as St. Paul declares, they were also full of "murder and malignity." Scenes of blood and slaughter were the public diversions of the people! Witness the shows of the gladiators in the crowded ampitheatres, when to celebrate a birthday or gratify a popular whim crowds of captives were set to mutual slaughter, or else to contend with the fury of wild beasts, while refined and delicate women delighted in these revolting cruelties, criticizing the skill of the ferocious swordsman and applauding with enthusiasm the graceful stroke that opened the heart of the vanquished, and poured out his life's blood upon the arena. "Who," says Hume, "can read the acts of the amphitheatrical shows without horror? or who is surprised that the emperors should treat the people in the same way the people treated their inferiors? One's humanity is apt to renew the barbarous wish of Caligula, that the people had but one neck. A man could almost be pleased, by a single blow, to put an end to such a race of monsters." And then, speaking of the common habit of poisoning among them, he adds this remark:—'So depraved in private life were that people whom in their history we admire so much." Thus does the infidel historian confirm the testimony of the Christian apostle. Indeed, every candid student of history must admit that it is hardly possible to give it in its true colors—the moral deformity of these people. Suicide was not only extensively practised, but advocated as a right and commended as a virtue. Even Seneca pleaded for it, and Cicero was its advocate. Brutus, Cassius, and many others both defended and practised it; and Plutarch praises Cato for having been his own murderer.

Almost the same might be said, also, of infanticide. The murder of new-born infants was an allowed practice in almost all the States of Greece and Rome. It was not only commonly practised, but was scarcely spoken of with disapprobation by any author of those times. Philosophers supported the custom by argument, and legislators threw around it the shield and sanction of law. Solon and Aristotle, Plato and Plutarch, gave their great names to sanction the inhuman doctrine and practice. And, from one end of the Roman Empire to the other, the land was stained with the blood of murdered infants. O think, what must have been the state of domestic virtue when *such* a practice prevailed! And think of the learned defending it as wise, the magistrate commending it as useful, and the public sentiment regarding it as innocent.

Indeed, my friends, there is no species of degrading crime that you can find named in the calandar, which was not countenanced and defended by the written doctrines and shameless practices of even the great and wise men of this age. And, "If such things were done in the green tree, what must have been done in the dry?" If these lights of the heathen world were so debased, what, then, must have been the moral degradation of the more ignorant populace? Such, my friends, was the moral state of society when human science, art, and philosophy had the world all to themselves, and when they were in their greatest power and perfection! Society deteriorated in their hands. It was made worse, and not better, by their influence.

Yes, my friends. All history shows that a progress in the arts and sciences and commerce and attendant wealth, without the leaven of the Gospel, only increases the arrogance, pride, selfishness, luxury, and licentiousness of a people, and thus only hastens them on to moral and social ruin! Humanity is depraved! It is a dead and heavy mass of human science, and philosophy has no regenerating leaven to lift it up! Cicero frankly admits that "the ancient philosophers never reformed either themselves or their disciples, and that he knew not a single instance in which either the teacher or the disciple was made virtuous by their principles!"

Surely this is a most remarkable testimony, and ought not to be forgotten by the little philosophers of the present day, who, unmindful of this record of history and of the total failure of philosophy in the past, come forward with their blustering pretensions, and with a supercilious sneer at the claims of Christianity, endeavor to thrust it aside, and ask only to have society committed to their hands, and they will show us what they can do with it! Indeed!

Alas! history already shows us what they can do with society, and we have no desire to repeat the sad experiment. No—away with them and their moral nostrums. Humanity has suffered long enough from their quackry.

They have nothing in all their materia medica adapted to even the first symptoms of the disease. And they have nothing in all their history to awaken the first ray of confidence in their power or skill.

No, no, no. Humanity, diseased and dying humanity, needs a Divine remedy! And, thank God, it has found it; here it is! Yes, here in the gospel of Jesus Christ there is a leaven that can lift the whole sodden mass up! This matter has been tested, my friends, thoroughly tested, and in every case the Gospel has proved itself to be "the power of God unto salvation to every one that believeth." Yes, thank God, Christianity can appeal to history without shame! She can submit to the practical test of "results" without fear of discomfiture! The experiments of her power in all lands, over all habits and dispositions, and with all classes of men, are upon record, and, thank God, the record proves the divinity of her origin, and constitutes the prophecy of her future triumph. She has gone into the ice-bound regions of the North, among the Greenlanders, whose minds were as slow and sleepy as the seals on which they lived, and whose hearts were as cold and barren as their ice and snow-covered hills. She has entered among the inhabitants of the burning zone, among the Hottentots, the very lowest grade of human nature, whose souls were supposed by many to be as incapable of enlightenment and transformation as the apes of their forests. She has tried her power upon the ferocious tribes of American Indians, upon warriors nourished with blood, and trained to human slaughter, and whom no sufferings or dangers could tame. She has lifted up her voice among the islands of the ocean—among savages uniting with the most inhuman idolatry the most beastly vices and most unnatural cruelties. And from all this heterogeneous mass of misshapen and depraved humanity, by the mere influence of her truth and love, she has led forth a train of Christian disciples in whom are found precisely the same distinctive and beautiful moral features of meekness, humility, love, and holiness! As a striking illustration, my friends, look at the Sandwich Islands. Within our times they were universally Pagan; having no altars but those of demons! No law but that of violence! No morals but those of unbridled passions! Theft was a national art! Polygamy, infanticide, the murder of war prisoners, the sacrifice of human victims, and crimes against nature prevailed throughout their population!

Behold the change! Where are now their idols? Cast to the moles and bats by those who once adored them! or preserved in the museums of our missionary societies as trophies of the cross! Where are all their heathenish rites and degrading customs? They have gone with the idols! The whole plan and mould of society have been recast! The leaven of the Gospel has been put in among them, and it has leavened the whole mass! Laws, wisely enacted and well administered, keep the peace and promote improvements. Crimes of all kinds are obliged to cease, or sneak into concealment! Marriage has given to parents new affection to their children, and children new ties to each other.

The Sabbath is reverenced and widely kept for rest and worship. Benevolence has gushed forth as a new fountain, and streams of good works are flowing in every direction! The arts of peace have superseded the art of war, and the march of Christian civilization is visible in every direction—in agriculture, in commerce, architecture, dress, manners, domestic comforts, schools, and government. Such have been the fruits of Christianity in a single spot, and out of such unpromising material! Yes, my friends, just as godless reason was writing out its page of blood in unhappy France, upheaving the very foundations of society, overthrowing all virtue and enthroning every crime, and inaugurating the awful age of terror; just at that hour when infidelity was writing a page in history, whose bloody record she can never cover or efface; just then Christianity was on the opposite side of the globe writing this beautiful chapter of peace—overturning the long established evils and installing the pure, lovely, and good, and inaugurating the era of Christian love and peace in the history of the Pacific Islands. As if God, in His providence, was saying to every inhabitant of this globe, "Behold the fruits of Godless Philosophy on the one hand, and of the Gospel of my Son on the other."

Look on this picture, and then look on that! and say which shall be the picture of your home, your heart, and your country!"

Yes, thank God, the Gospel remedy has been fairly tested. It was tested in the beginning, in the midst of the very abominations of Greece and Rome, to which I have alluded. It taught chastity at Corinth, humility at Athens, humanity at Rome, and converted the very jail at Philippi into a Christian church. Yes, Paul could turn from the revolting moral picture of the society around him in that day, whose portraiture he has drawn in a few strong, dark, ineffaceable lines in his letter to the Romans; he could turn from this sad picture to the members of the Christian churches he had founded in this moral waste, and say to them, "Such were some of you, but ye are washed, but ye are sanctified, but ye are justified in the name of the Lord Jesus, and by the Spirit of God."

Yes, my friends, here is the true leaven for human society. It is exactly adapted to the nature and needs of the human soul. It has just the light the mind needs; just the motives the conscience needs, and, above all, just the love the heart needs. Yes, it is exactly suited to the human heart, and it is never admitted there but it assimilates like leaven with all the faculties and affections of the nature, and makes a new nature and a new creature in Christ Jesus. Oh! how wonderful, how wonderful, my friends, is that moral transformation which this leaven of the Gospel is working in human hearts every day around us! In persons of all classes of society, all grades of intellect, and all degrees of enmity to the religion of Christ.

Some word from this Gospel, some text, some simple statement of doctrine, some narrative from the evangelical history, or some presentation of facts such as I have given to-day, falls on their minds, and suddenly they find their minds seized upon by an influence they cannot shake off—an unseen hand seems to be upon them—they find no rest, no peace, till they submit to the truth and find peace in believing! What is this? It is only the realization of the truth of my text. It is the heaven of the Gospel fermenting in their souls. And oh, what an agitation it causes there! how every faculty, affection, and function of the nature heaves under its mighty influence! What repentance! What humiliation! What sorrow! What love! What gratitude it suddenly makes! Only a few days before, it may be, they were scoffers, blasphemous, profligate, or almost hardened against the Gospel religion. But behold now the change! Their whole moral nature recast. Affections, desires, tempers, pleasures, prospects, all new! New creatures in Christ Jesus!

The vast mass of human society will surely yet be brought to feel its quickening and elevating influence! the great moral change goes on every hour! False religions tremble and fall! false philosophies become helpless and die, while the Christian world heaves and rises higher and higher towards the divine ideal! Oppositions, struggles, *convulsions*, there will be from opposing forces; "turnings and overturnings" until He whose *right* it is to reign shall reign, and whose Kingdom shall glow with the glories of truth, of justice, of righteousness, of peace, and of love!

"O! long expected day, begin!
Dawn on these realms of death and sin!"

Is this your prayer, my brethren? Oh, then, put *in leaven!* put *in leaven!* by every agency and in every place! Oh, then, make angels rejoice and Jesus smile, and your own hearts glow, by throwing your whole hearts into this work of leavening human society. What a grand work it is! How exalted the privilege of being permitted to share in it! Oh, then, aid it! Aid it, oh! ye people favored so, by every means you possess, at every opportunity you enjoy! First of all, be sure and get the leaven in your own soul! Embrace the Gospel! Accept the overture! Believe the promise! Adore the Giver and Bringer of salvation, and implore His quickening grace! And then, when you feel its monitions, however feeble they may be—however little the conviction of sin—however little the earnest desire for salvation—however little the trembling of faith—Oh! cherish it! Cherish it! It is of celestial origin. It never came from earth or hell—it is from heaven! It is the kingdom of God come into you! It is an element divine! It has a power omnipotent! It can change your whole moral nature! Cherish it! Give it a fair chance! Imitate the woman who brings the meal into which the leaven has been put, into a warm atmosphere, where it can work without hindrance and amid genial influences. So do you. Bring your heart into God's house, away from the cold and stupid world; set it down by the warm fire of God's altar, and it shall work till it has leavened the whole nature. And when you have thus secured the leaven in your own soul, seek to secure the same divine influence for others.

Yes; for this is the grandest of all employments, and the most ennobling of all exercises.

It is to this simple and sublime work, dear friends and brethren, we come to devote the balance of our days and the sum total of all our energies—the work of putting the "leaven of the Gospel" into the society around us. We come to be a loving fellow-laborer with all who are engaged in this noble work. We come, hoping to enlist some who are not engaged in the grand employment. O how great is the work! how limited the time! how glorious the rewards of faithful exertion! Come then, dear friends, all who are not engaged heart and head and hands elsewhere, come join us in the good work. Here is a wide and noble field, here is a grand standpoint, and here is a band of Christian men and women ready to join hands with you in earnest, loving labor for one simple object—the salvation of souls, the elevation of society on the Gospel basis, and the enthronement of Jesus Christ as the true King of the heart and the world.

Does the work seem impracticable or chimerical to you? Oh, it has the promise of God to ensure its triumph, and the power of God to aid its progress. There is nothing surer than success here. Yes,

"We may not live to see the day,
But earth shall glisten in the ray
Of a good time coming."

"The kingdom of heaven is like unto leaven, which a woman took and hid in three measures of meal till the whole was leavened." Yes, it is coming; a good time coming! when the whole mass of human society shall be sweetened and lifted up by the regenerating influence of this blessed Gospel of the Son of God! Oh then,

"Let us aid it, all we can,
Every woman, every man,
The good time coming."

And oh, thou Spirit of the living God, aid us! Enlighten our minds; warm our hearts; purify our motives; fire our zeal!

And oh, move, move upon the mass of our poor fallen humanity! Oh, quicken them; oh, lift them up, lift them up, lift them up, till the whole redeemed host shall stand in robes of light before the throne of God!

THE USES OF CHRISTIAN TALENT.

Baccalaureate Sermon to the Graduating Class of the University of Pennsylvania, by Bishop Odenheimer—Delivered Last Evening in St. Mark's Episcopal Chuch, Locust Street, above Sixteenth.

[SPECIAL REPORT FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

St. Mark's Church, on Locust street, between Sixteenth and Seventeenth, was filled to overflowing last evening, notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, the occasion being the Baccalaureate sermon to the graduating class of the Pennsylvania University, by Right Rev. Bishop Odenheimer, of New Jersey.

The exercises preliminary to the sermon were very elaborate, and savored of ritualism to a more than ordinary degree. The choir of men and boys sang, as usual, in excellent style, while the officiating clergyman went through with all the curious ceremonies which the new system entails upon them. The presence of the senior class arrayed in their college gowns and caps presented an appearance which accorded well with the peculiar ceremonies of the service.

Bishop Odenheimer addressed the audience as follows:—

The request of the graduating class of the University of Pennsylvania that I should preach the baccalaureate sermon has come to me with an authority which I have not been able to resist, notwithstanding the pressure of official duty. I regard it as the voice of new brothers asking counsel from an older brother, for we are the sons of the same academical mother, and members of the same household of letters. Under the influence of this sentiment, and having in view the intellectual position of those who have called me here to-night, I propose, with God's blessing, to discuss a subject suggested by the words of the great Teacher, our Divine Master, as recorded in the 48th verse of the 12th chapter of the Gospel according to St. Luke—"For unto whomsoever much is given, of him shall much be required; and to whom men have committed much, of him they will ask the more."

Our adorable Redeemer propounds in these words the general principle of responsibility, and we have the sanction of divine authority for the universal dictate of sound reason which maintains responsibility in every department of human thought and action, that prevails in moral duties and spiritual attainments, in academical culture, in civil or public offices. Both God and man affirm the justice of the law, "Unto whom much is given, of him shall much be required."

Applying that view, my young friends of the graduating class of the University having received much from the learned and faithful Provost and Professors of your Alma Mater, I proceed, without further preliminary remarks, to apply the principle in the text to yourselves and to all who belong to the noble fraternity of letters, and will speak as to the responsibility of American scholars. I limit the treatment of the subject not only to certain selected particulars, but to American scholars, not intending to impeach the essential catholicity whereby all scholars in all the world and in every age are to be pledged to common duties and common responsibilities, but because the circumstances of our country seem to me to enforce certain duties on those who are to be leaders in the domain of that culture.

The first responsibility which I notice as resting upon American scholars is the spreading of correct ideas as to what constitutes true scholarship. The true scholar is not one who is educated in the intellectual part of his being only, but in the spiritual also; and he recognizes the duty which God requires of him to consecrate His gifts to discover an effusion of truth.

A true education is that training, discipline, and development of the faculties of our nature in accordance with the law of our Creator. The work of education should be based on the harmonious conclusions of revelations and science. If the business of education be merely to crowd the memory with facts or fancies, then it is not man's constitution but man's capacity that should be considered. All lovers of God were bound to promote correct ideas on the subject of education, and a very grave responsibility devolves upon those who are to be the intellectual leaders of the people.

By their tongues and pens they are to endeavor to spread the principles which will secure the most prominent and eternal interest of all classes in our country to God. The next responsibility resting upon American scholars which I should notice is, that scholars should be thorough in their own attainments, and should use their influence to promote thoroughness in the education of the people. God's work is thorough—in power, in beauty, in wisdom, in love, in creating, in preserving, redeeming, sanctifying. God is thorrough—nothing left undone, nothing done so as to be revised—all thorough, all very good.

If you be called on to teach, make no pretensions to teach; but teach thoroughly whatever is the allotted curriculum of studies. It is due to those who intrust their children to you; it is due to the pupils themselves. Parents expect thoroughness in the teacher of their children; but alas! how often are their brightest expectations never realized, on account of a want of thoroughness in the teacher!

There should be a high moral conscientiousness on the part of American scholars to be and to make others thorough. If the teacher be a mere surface man, he will tolerate imperfect scholarship in those committed to his care. If we are thorough in our studies it will lead to thorough spiritual preparation, and when the heavens and earth shall pass away, and when we shall meet Him, He will not be content with our saying "Lord! Lord!" but will demand from each one a thorough and practical obedience to His commandments, as well as a thorough faith in His perfect sacrifice on the cross.

But let us consider another responsibility resting on American scholars, akin to that already noticed, which obliges the true scholar to accept and promote reality in scholarship as in all other matters. There must be reality in science, and reality in literature. If there be one characteristic of God's work or works stamped on all His creation, it is reality.

You are bound to take your stand in active life as real American scholars, helping to make all within your influence real in their several spheres and callings.

There yet remains for notice one other point. With this statement I shall conclude my sermon. It is the gravest responsibility of all. Not only should the American scholar be thorough in all his acquirements, but his scholarship should be eminently Christian, and have a true recognition of the source of all wisdom—Jesus Christ, our Lord, the *Alpha* and the *Omega*, the beginning and the end, the first and the last.

All those who believe in the inspiration of the Bible—who accept as the word of God the far-reaching declaration of Jesus:—"I am the light of the world"—there can be no doubt as to the true principle of investigation in all the departments of truth, physical and metaphysical. For such a man the only true scholarship is Christian scholarship. You, my brothers of the graduating class of the University, are responsible in your presence and influence in advancing the American nation in the true Christian scholarship.

I mean by Christian scholarship of men that research and study which never forgets its relation to Him who is the source of all intellectual power, and in whom there is wisdom and knowledge. There is a scholarship that is selfish. It seeks personal fame and aggrandizement. But I mean by Christian scholarship directly the opposite of this. Christian scholarship begins with the acknowledgment of the first great truth, that this world, in all its departments, springs from God, and is kept in being by the same.

You must acknowledge the power and goodness of God in everything, and promote His glory through the revelation of Jesus Christ His Son.

The Bishop then spoke eulogistically of the Professors in the University, dwelling particularly upon the goodness of the late Dr. Reed, also mentioning the lamented Professor Bache, whom he characterized as a true Christian scholar. There is no scholarship worthy of the name that is not avowedly Christian.

The speaker continued at some length, urging his hearers to have in view the great end of life—the salvation of the soul—and exhorting them to establish true Christian scholarship in themselves, and, imparting the knowledge they had received from above to others, making them thorough, and they to others, continuing therein until the day when the sea shall give up her dead at the command of Him who saith, "I am the Alpha and Omega, the beginning and the end, the first and the last."

WAR DEPARTMENT

SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
May 3, 1867.

An Army Medical Board is now in session in New York city for the examination of candidates for admission into the Medical Staff of the United States Army.

Applicants must be over twenty-one years of age, and physically sound.

Applications for an invitation to appear before the Board should be addressed to the Surgeon-General, U. S. A., and must state the full name, residence, and date and place of birth of the candidate. Testimonials as to character and qualifications must be furnished. If the applicant has been in the Medical Service of the Army, the fact should be stated, together with his former rank and time and place of service.

No allowance is made for the expenses of persons undergoing the examination, as it is an indispensable prerequisite to appointment.

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THE EDUCATION OF DEAF MUTES.

We have received the following interesting communication, to which we gladly give place:

To the Editor of The Evening Telegraph:—

The "Deaf Mute Mission," of this city, is an institution entirely different from the "Asylum." It is probably well known that the latter is a school for the deaf and dumb. It is there that this afflicted class of people receive a good school education, the oral portion of which is conveyed to them by means of the "Manual Alphabet" and the language of "Signs." This language or "signs" is taught in all institutions for the deaf and dumb, and is the same in any part of the world. By it, thoughts are conveyed with greater rapidity than by our method. Graduates of these institutions are therefore enabled to converse or express ideas to each other with most marvellous rapidity. This sign language was invented during the last century by the Abbe Delmaine, and brought to perfection by the Abbe Sequard some years afterwards. The Rev. Mr. Gallaudet (father of Rev. Thomas Gallaudet, D. D., of N. Y.), feeling a lively interest in the welfare of deaf mutes, conceived the idea early in the present century of establishing for their benefit institutions for their culture and advancement; and to this end visited England and France for the purpose of informing himself of the plans adopted there, and also for acquiring a knowledge of the sign language of Sequard. After months of fruitless labor in England he visited Paris, where he became acquainted with the Abbe himself, and from whom he obtained all that he deemed necessary, in order to inaugurate the movement in this country. He induced to accompany him to this country a pupil of Sequard's, a deaf mute gentleman named Laurent Clerc; and the two, after arriving here, commenced their labors, the fruit of which was the establishment of the Deaf and Dumb Institution at Hartford, Conn. The elder Mr. Gallaudet died a few years since, full of years and honors, mourned by the "children of silence" throughout the land. His co-laborer, Mr. Clerc, still lives at Hartford, Conn. Mr. Gallaudet's son (Rev. Dr. Gallaudet, of New York), some eight or nine years ago, was enabled to put in practice a cherished idea of his, viz., that of organizing the deaf mutes of New York into a Christian church, and after many drawbacks he at last succeeded in establishing them at St. Ann's Church for Deaf Mutes in that city—a congregation at once one of the largest and most influential there. Four or five services are held each Sunday, besides daily service through the week, a good proportion of which are devoted especially to the deaf mutes. The experiment has proved a success there, and branch missions for the deaf mutes are established at Albany, Rochester, Baltimore, and Washington. In this city a mission was also commenced a few years ago, and about two years since was finally established at Calvary Church (that beautiful memorial pile to the virtues of Bishop White), situated on Front street, above Callowhill. The Rev. F. J. Clerc, D. D., son of the above-named co-laborer of Mr. Gallaudet, is the rector of this church, and has endeared himself greatly to the "speaking" as well as the "silent" portion of his flock. Here, on every Sunday afternoon, may be seen gathered a respectable congregation (certainly the most *quiet* in the city), eagerly receiving "the truth as it is in Jesus" from their pastor. A number of them are communicants, and one of their number is a vestryman in the church.

It frequently happens that a double service is given in the evening, when the full service being read and a sermon preached by one clergyman, is interpreted by signs by the rector, for the benefit of those deaf mutes who may be present. Their own Bible class meets on Sunday morning, and their lyceum and debating society on Thursday evening, in the schoolhouse adjoining. These services are all public, and the seats in Calvary Church are all free. The meeting at St. Luke's Church on last Tuesday evening was called for the purpose of laying before the Christian philantropists of Philadelphia the details of this work, and to devise means by which the Mission could be permanently supported. Addresses were made by Rev. Dr. Morton in the absence of Bishop Stevens, the Rev. Dr. Gallaudet, Rev. Dr. Clerc, Rev. Mr. Lounsberry, Mr. Pyatt (a deaf mute), the chief instructor at the institution, Mr. Leaming, and also, to the evident delight of all present, the venerable Laurent Clerc, who is making a short visit to the city. Of course, the address of Mr. Clerc was altogether in signs, but he was ably interpreted by Dr. Gallaudet. A large number of deaf mutes were present, and seemed deeply interested in all of the proceedings. It is hoped that the good people of Philadelphia will respond nobly to the appeal about to be issued by the Board of Counsel that has been appointed, and by their generous offerings establish Calvary Church for Deaf Mutes firmly, as one of the many institutions of which Philadelphia is so justly proud.

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T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 1

THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR LINE.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

TONAWANDA, 850 tons, Captain Wm. Jennings
WYOMING, 850 tons, Captain Jacob Teal.

The steamship WYOMING will leave on the above port on Saturday, June 15, at 8 o'clock A. M. from second wharf below Spruce street.

Until further notice, the TONAWANDA will be withdrawn, and the WYOMING will make semi-monthly trips.

Through passage tickets sold and freight taken for all points in connection with the Georgia Central Railroad.

WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
No. 314 S. Delaware avenue.
Agents at Savannah, Hunter & Gammell. [4 1[

THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE.

FOR NEW ORLEANS, LA., VIA HAVANA.

STAR OF THE UNION, 1,292 tons, Capt. T. N. Cookse.
TIOGA, 1,675 tons, Captain J. G. Morse.

Will leave this port every two weeks alternately touching at Havana for passengers etarning.

The TIOGA will leave for New Orleans, Saturday June 15, at 8 o'clock A. M., from the second wharf above Spruce street.

The STAR OF THE UNION will leave New Orleans for this port June 15.

Through bills of lading signed for freight to Mobile, Galveston, Natchez, Vicksburg, Memphis, Nashville, Cairo, St. Louis, Louisville, and Cincinnati.

WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
4 1[No. 314 S. Delaware avenue.
Agents at New Orleans, Creevy, Nickerson & Co.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.

The steamship PIONEER, 512 tons, Captain J. Bennett, will leave for the above port on Wednesday, June 5, at 8 o'clock A. M., from the first wharf below Pine street.

Bills of lading signed at through and reduced rates to all principal points in North Carolina.

Agents at Wilmington, Worth & Daniel.

WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
4 1[No. 314 S. Delaware avenue.

OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY.—DAILY LINE FOR BALTIMORE, via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal.

Philadelphia and Baltimore Union Steamboat Company, daily at 2 o'clock P. M.

The Steamers of this line are now plying regularly between this port and Baltimore, leaving the second wharf below Arch street daily at 2 o'clock P. M. (Sundays excepted).

Carrying all description of Freight as low as any other line.

Freight handled with great care, delivered promptly, and forwarded to all points beyond the terminus free of commission.

Particular attention paid to the transportation of all description of Merchandise, Horses, Carriages, etc. etc.

For further information, apply to

JOHN D. RUOFF, Agent,
5 16[No. 15 N. DELAWARE Avenue.

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO Alexandria, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest.

Steamers leave regularly from the first wharf above Market street.

Freight received daily.

WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South Wharves.

J. B. DAVIDSON, Agent at Georgetown.
M. ELDRIDGE & Co., Agents at Alexandria, Virginia. 6 1

HAVANA STEAMERS.

SEMI-MONTHLY LINE,
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.

The Steamships
HENDRICK HUDSON.....CAPTAIN HOWES
STARS AND STRIPES.....CAPTAIN HOLMES

These Steamers will leave this port for Havana every other Saturday at 8 A. M.

The Steamship STARS AND STRIPES, (Holmes, Master) will sail for Havana on SATURDAY MORNING, June 15, at 8 o'clock.

Passage to Havana, $30 currency.

No freight received after Thursday.

For Freight or Passage apply to

THOMAS WATTSON & SONS,
5 18 No. 140 N. DELAWARE Avenue.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLing at Queenstown.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails.

RETURN TICKETS TO PARIS AND BACK, FIRST CLASS, $260 GOLD.

CITY OF LONDON.....Saturday, June 8
EDINBURGH.....Wednesday, June 12
CITY OF PARIS.....Saturday, June 15
CITY OF WASHINGTON.....Wednesday, June 19
CITY OF ANTWERP.....Saturday, June 22

And each succeeding Saturday and Wednesday, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.
Payable in Gold. Payable in Currency.

First Cabin	$110	Steerage	$30
To London	115	To London	35
To Paris	125	To Paris	45

Passage by the Wednesday Steamers:—First Cabin, $115; Steerage, $35. Payable in U. S. currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool to Queenstown, $10 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's office.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 BROADWAY, N. Y.,
8 7[or No. 411 CHESNUT St., Philadelphia.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET, AT REDUCED RATES.

DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND IRELAND, SCOTLAND, AND WALES.

For particulars apply to

TAPSCOTTS, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 36 SOUTH Street, and No. 23 BROADWAY,
11 Or to THOS. R. SEARLE, No. 217 WALNUT St.

FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWare and Raritan Canal.

Express Steamboat Company Steam Propellers leave daily from first wharf below Market street, Through in twenty-four hours. Goods forwarded to all points, North, East and West, free of commission.

Freight received at the lowest rates.

WM. P. CLYDE & CO., Agents.
No. 14 South Wharves.

JAMES HAND, Agent,
No. 304 Wall street, New York. 6 1 tf

FOR NEW YORK.—SWIFTSURE Transportation Company Despatch and Swiftsure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, on and after the 15th of March, leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.

For freight, which will be taken upon accommodating terms, apply to

WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
1 1[No. 132 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

SALE OF PUBLIC PROPERTY.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, No. 29 BROADWAY, New York, May 31, 1867.

Will be sold at Public Auction, at the Depot of Army Clothing and Equipage, No. 400 WASHINGTON Street, New York City, on WEDNESDAY, the 12th of June next, commencing at 11 o'clock A. M., certain quantities of condemned Clothing and Camp and Garrison Equipage, consisting of, say about—

29,600 Woollen Blankets,	30,000 pounds Common Tents,
2,000 Uniform Coats,	25,000 pounds Wall Tents,
350 Great Coats,	20,000 pounds Hospital Tents,
1,000 Sack Coats,	11,000 pounds Shelter Tents,
1,500 Trowers,	218 Sibley Tent Tripods,
600 pairs Stockings,	A lot of Brass articles,
110 Hats,	100 Bed Sacks,
380 Great-Coat Straps,	1,500 Tent Pins,
100 pairs Leggings,	And various small articles of Clothing and Equipage.
1,150 Knapsacks,	
2,800 Tent Poles,	
359 Tent Stoves,	

Samples of the above may be seen at the Depot, within four days of sale, and further information obtained.

TERMS—Cash in Government funds; ten per cent. down, and balance before the goods are taken from the Depot which must be within five days of sale, under forfeiture of purchase.

Major-General D. H. VINTON,
6 1 5t Assistant Quartermaster General U.S.A.

PROPOSALS

NEW PIERS AT MARCUS HOOK, PENNA.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE,
No. 309 S. SIXTH STREET, PHILA.,
May 22, 1867.

Sealed Proposals, in duplicate, with a copy of this advertisement attached to each, will be received at this office, until 12 o'clock M., THURSDAY, June 13, 1867, for furnishing materials and labor for the construction of four new piers at Marcus Hook, Delaware River, Penna.

The superstructure of each pier to be of hard and durable stone.

The facing in six courses, of headers and stretchers dovetailed; the rise of each course 2 feet; the cubic contents of blocks varying from 20 to 60 feet; the faces, axe or pean hammer work; beds and joints good joint work; lewis and dowel holes to be drilled if required; backing to be of rubble stone.

The top to be paved with stones from one to two feet in thickness, with good natural face, and jointed to lengths of 5 feet and random widths.

The stone to be delivered at such points, at or near Marcus Hook, and to such persons as may be designated by the proper officer or agent of the United States; and any other material to be deliverable under like conditions.

The cribs upon which the piers are to rest are to be sunk in depths varying from 20 to 24 feet, or thereabouts, at ordinary low-water. Length of each at bottom about 77 feet by 34 in width; at top 74 by 32. To be of hemlock wharf timber, to work 10 inches least dimension.

There will be required for the superstructure of each pier about

7060 cubic feet of hammered facing Stone, giving

280 superficial feet of face, and 7800 superficial feet of bed and joint work.

1350 cubic feet of paving stone, giving 1700 feet joint work.

660 perches, of 25 cubic feet each, of rubble backing.

For each crib about 18,000 feet face of crib work.

8000 lbs. of iron bolts, etc.

750 perches of rubble filling to be delivered in crib.

Proposals for putting the stone of superstructure of each pier in place must state the rate of labor per cubic yard of facing and paving stone, and per perch of 25 cubic feet for backing with rubble.

All stones to be laid dry, in the best manner, and in accordance with instructions to be given. The rates to cover every expenditure necessary in receiving, caring for, and putting the stones in position.

Proposals for labor for cribs to state the rate per foot of face, measured in the work, and to include every expense of receiving and caring for materials, framing, putting together, and sinking the cribs in proper positions, etc., in accordance with instructions that may be given.

All materials and labor to be of the best quality, subject to inspection, and rejection if not approved.

A deduction of 20 per centum to be made on any payment made in part for material or labor accepted.

Separate proposals to be made for stone, for lumber, and for iron; also for labor, for masonry, and labor for crib work.

Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures should be appended to the guarantee, and who should be certified to as being good and sufficient security, by the United States District Judge, Attorney, Collector, or other public officer.

Envelopes to be endorsed, "Proposals for New Piers at Marcus Hook."

Bids to be opened at 12 o'clock M., on Thursday, June 13, 1867.

Bidders are invited to be present.

For further particulars inquire at this office.

C. SEAFORTH STEWART,
5 23 15t Lt.-Col. of Engineers.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 8, 1867.

Proposals will be received at this Department until 12 o'clock, June 6, 1867, for furnishing all the materials and performing the work required in the construction of a Brick Building for the use of the Department of Agriculture, to be erected on reservation No. 2, in this city, according to plans and specifications that can be seen at the office of the Commissioner of Agriculture, where full information with regard to the proposed building can be obtained; said proposals to be either for the whole building, or separately for the different kinds of work.

No proposal will be entertained from any person who is not known to be a practical builder.

Bidders are requested to state the shortest time possible in which the building is to be completed, the work to be commenced in three days after the signing of the contract.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all bids, if it be deemed for the interest of the Government to do so, and no bid will be received that does not conform to the requirements of the plans and specifications and of this advertisement.

Ninety per cent. of the amount of work done and materials furnished, according to contract price (said amount to be ascertained by the estimate of the Superintendent), will be paid from time to time as the work proceeds, and ten per cent retained until the completion of the contract and the acceptance of the work by the Department.

Every proposal must be accompanied by the bond of two responsible persons in the sum of twenty thousand dollars, that the bidder will accept and perform the contract if awarded to him, the sufficiency of the security to be certified by the United States District Judge, United States District Attorney, or Clerk of the United States Court.

Proposals should be inclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed "Proposals for a Building for the Department of Agriculture," and addressed to the Commissioner of Agriculture.

5 10 23t ISAAC NEWTON, Commissioner.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE, NO. 309 S. SIXTH Street.

PHILADELPHIA, May 29, 1867.

REPAIRS OF PIERS AT CHESTER, PA.

Sealed Proposals, in duplicate, with a copy of this advertisement attached to each, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., TUESDAY, June 25, 1867, for materials and labor for repairs of Government Piers at Chester, Pennsylvania.

Separate proposals must be made for timber, for iron, and for labor.

Cap logs, bridge timbers, mooring posts, and upper houses of piers of white pine; tie timber of hemlock, fenders, etc., of white oak.

Proposals will state the rate per running foot of timber, per foot of face, and per foot board measure, as the case may require; the rate per pound of bolts, etc.

All the materials to be of the best quality, deliverable at such points, at or near Chester, and to such persons as may be designated, and to be subject to inspection and approval before acceptance.

The proposals for labor to state the rate per foot of face and per foot board measure, etc., as measured in place; and these rates to cover all labor necessary for putting the works in good repair, such as removing old work, receiving, caring for, framing, putting together, and replacing materials to be used or moved.

All work to be subject to inspection and approval before payment is made, and a deduction of twenty per centum to be made on any payment for labor or material, in case of part payment before the completion of all the work.

Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures should be appended to the guarantee, and who should be certified to as being good and sufficient security by the United States District Judge, Attorney, Collector, or other public officer.

Envelopes to be endorsed, "Proposals for Repairs of Government Piers at Chester."

Bids will be opened on TUESDAY, June 25, 1867, at 12 o'clock M. Bidders are invited to be present.

For further particulars inquire at this office:

C. SEAFORTH STEWART,
5 30 15t Lieut.-Colonel of Engineers.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD MILITARY DISTRICT.

OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
ATLANTA, Ga., May 3, 1867.

BY ORDER OF THE QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office for the sale of seven thousand four hundred (7400) tons of COAL at Baracoas, Florida, payment to be made in Government funds.

The proposals will be opened at 12 M. SATURDAY, the 8th of June, 1867, and should be marked "Proposals to purchase Coal," and addressed to

Brevet Brig.-Gen. R. SAXTON,
Chief Quartermaster Third Military District,
Atlanta, Ga. 5 13 23t

PRIVY WELLS—OWNERS OF PROPERTY—The only place to get Privy Wells cleaned and disinfected at very low prices.

A. PEYSON,
Manufacturer of Poudrette.
8 10[GOLDSMITH'S HALL, LIBRARY Street.

PROPOSALS.

ANTHRACITE COAL FOR THE NAVY.—

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING,
May 27, 1867.

Sealed Proposals for furnishing Anthracite Coal for the Navy, to be delivered during the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1868, will be received at this bureau until 10 A. M., 24th June, 1867.

These proposals must be endorsed "Proposals for Anthracite Coal for Steamers," that they may be distinguished from other business letters.

The offer must be for the delivery of 20,000 tons, of 2240 pounds.

The coal must be of the best Buck Mountain or Black Heath, or of a kind equal to them in all respects, for the purpose intended, which equality will be determined by a Board appointed by the Secretary of the Navy after the reception of the bids.

The name of the coal proposed to be furnished must be stated in the offer.

It is to be delivered in lumps of suitable size for naval steamers, clean, of uniform quality, selected free from impurities, unmixed, of which the contractor will be required to furnish such evidence as will be satisfactory, and be subject to such inspection as to quality and quantity as the Department may direct. The coal must in all respects be satisfactory to the inspector or inspectors to be appointed by the Bureau, who will have the right of peremptory rejection.

The coal is to be delivered on board of vessels at such places in the port of Philadelphia as may be designated by the Bureau, and in such quantities, and at such times, as in the opinion of the Bureau, the exigencies of the service may require, commencing when the vessel is reported ready to receive cargo; furnishing, if demanded, not less than 600 tons per day, to be distributed to each vessel as may be directed, until the loading is completed.

Proposals will likewise be received for the delivery of 12,000 tons of the same quality of coal, to be delivered in the port of New York, on board vessels, as at Philadelphia.

In the case of failure to deliver the coal in proper quantity or the proper quality, and at the proper time and place, the Bureau will reserve in the contract the right to purchase forthwith, at the contractor's risk and expense, that which may seem necessary to supply the deficiency.

Any demurrage or other charges to which the Navy Department may be subjected from delay in the prompt delivery of the coal by the contractors, will be deducted from their bills.

The price must be for the coal delivered on board vessels, on the terms and conditions above stated, at the contractor's risk and expense, and without extra charge of any kind.

The offer, as required by law, must be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, to the effect that they undertake that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into obligation, at such time as may be prescribed by the Bureau, with good and sufficient securities, to furnish the supplies proposed.

No proposition will be considered unless accompanied by such guarantee; and the Department reserves the right to reject all the offers, if considered to be to the interest of the service to do so.

Two or more sureties, each in a sum equal to the amount specified to be paid, will be required to sign the contract, and their responsibility will be certified by the Assessor of Internal Revenue of the District.

As additional and collateral security twenty per cent. will be withheld from the amount of all payments, which reservation is not to be paid, except by authority of the Secretary of the Navy, until the contract shall have been in all respects complied with; and the remaining eighty per cent., or other amount that may be due upon each bill, will, when a proper certificate is furnished by the Inspector, and the bill approved by the Bureau, be paid by such navy agents as the contractor may name, within ten days after the warrants for the same shall have been passed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

It will be stipulated in the contract that if default be made in the delivery of the coal, in the quantity or the quality, and at the place and time directed by the Bureau, then, and in that case, the contractor and his sureties will forfeit and pay to the United States, as liquidated damages, a sum of money not exceeding twice the contract price, which may be recovered from time to time, according to the act or acts of Congress in that case provided.

Bidders, whose proposals shall be accepted, and none other, will be notified, and, as early as practicable, a contract will be transmitted to them, which they will be required to execute within ten days after its receipt at the post office named by them.

The form of offer, guarantee, and certificate is herewith given:—

FORM OF OFFER.

I (or we), of ——, State of ——, hereby agree to furnish and deliver —— thousand tons of —— Anthracite Coal for steamers' use, at ——, at the rate of —— per ton of 2240 pounds, amounting to —— dollars, the whole in conformity with the provisions and terms of the advertisement of the 27th day of May, 1867, from the Navy Department, and hereunto appended.

Should my (or our) offer be accepted, I (or we) request to be informed at ——, and that the contract may be forwarded to —— for signatures and certificates.

(Place.) (Signed) A. B.
(Date.)

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

We, the undersigned residents of ——, in the State of ——, and of ——, in the State of ——, hereby jointly and severally covenant with the United States, and guarantee that in case the foregoing bid of —— be accepted, —— will, within ten days after the receipt of the contract at ——, execute the same, with good and sufficient sureties for the delivery of the Anthracite Coal proposed, in compliance with the terms of the advertisement of the 27th May, 1867, hereto appended, and under which it was made; and in case the said —— shall fail to enter into the contract aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said —— and that which may be accepted.

Witness. (Signed) C. D.
(Place.) E. F.
(Date.)

FORM OF CERTIFICATE AS TO GUARANTORS.

OFFICE OF THE ASSESSOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE FOR THE —— DISTRICT OF THE STATE OF ——,

Be it known, That on this —— day of ——, A. D., 18—, at my office above named, —— and ——, the guarantors named in the foregoing guarantee and known to me as such, severally appeared and made oath that they are worth, respectively, above all indebtedness, the sums set against their several names, as follows, viz.:—

——, $——;
——, $——;

And I hereby certify that by the books and records in this office, it appears that said parties, at the last annual assessment of internal revenue in this revenue district, to wit, on the —— day of ——, A. D. 18—, were assessed upon property and income of the following value, viz.:—

The said ——, $——, the said ——, $——.

Witness my hand,
5 27 m4t G. H., Assessor.

IMPROVEMENT OF THE ROCK ISLAND RAPIDS OF THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER'S OFFICE,
DAVENPORT, Iowa, April 17, 1867.

Sealed Proposals, in duplicate, will be received at this office until 12 M., WEDNESDAY, June 5, 1867, for excavating and removing the rock and other obstructions from the bed of the Mississippi river at the Rock Island or Upper Rapids, by means of coffer dams and subaqueous blasting or cunselling.

Contractors will be required to furnish all boats, machinery, etc., and to perform all the labor necessary in the prosecution of the work. There are about 60,000 cubic yards of rock to be removed, distributed unequally at different points on the Rapids, and the work must be done during the low water season, interfering as little as practicable with navigation.

Contractors will state the price per cubic yard for which they propose to do the work, which will be let as a whole, or in sections of such length as the engineer in charge may determine.

The Government reserves the right to reject any and all bids, and no bid will be considered unless the party offering it shall give satisfactory evidence that he is trustworthy, and has the necessary skill and experience to do the work.

A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal. Each bid must contain a written guarantee, signed by two responsible persons. Blanks for proposals of the form required, with form of guarantee, will be furnished at this office on application. Proposals will be endorsed "Proposals for removing obstructions at the Rock Island Rapids," and addressed Brevet Major-General J. H. Wilson, U. S. A., Lieutenant-Colonel, 35th Infantry, Davenport, Iowa.

Parties desiring further information can obtain the same by calling at the United States Engineer's Office, corner of Second and Main streets, Davenport, Iowa, where maps, plans, specifications, and quantities of work will be shown to all who wish to examine them for the purpose of making proposals.

By order of the Chief Engineer, U. S. Army.

J. H. WILSON,
Lieut.-Colonel, 35th Infantry,
5 16 17t Brevet Major-General U. S. A.

GOTTLEIB WILLIAMS.

Preparations for his Execution To-Morrow.

The Crime for Which he is to Suffer Death.

His Arrest, Trial, and Imprisonment, and Demeanor from First to Last.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

On the 17th of September, 1866, this community was startled by the commission of a cold-blooded murder in its midst. An old woman, living in retirement and in peace with all her neighbors, was found brutally butchered in her own house. A neighbor entering, finds her corpse lying upon the floor of her room, cold and stiff—with the feet tied together as she had been butchered by the assassin, and her head in a pool of clotted gore.

Mrs. Eliza M. Miller, the victim, was sixty-three years of age, and with her husband and her sister occupied the premises No. 924 Buttonwood street, where they had lived for over twenty-five years.

On the morning of the 17th of September her husband and her sister, Miss Hattie Owens, started out for the day at 7 o'clock, and at half-past 7 screams were heard by the neighbors proceeding from Mrs. Miller's house. As she had been seen but a few minutes before that time engaged in her household labors, no attention was paid to the cries, except by Mrs. Fricke, who lived in the house next to Mrs. Miller. That lady sent her child up to the roof to try and discover what was the matter, but she was unable to do so.

The murder was not discovered until about half-past 3 o'clock that afternoon. When discovered, the most careful pains had been taken to cover up the traces of the murderer.

THE MURDERER CAPTURED.

The most strenuous exertions were made by the detectives, and resulted in the arrest of a man named Gottleib Williams, aged thirty-eight years, as the one to whom all the circumstances pointed as the murderer. This man was the son of a butcher of the same name. When sixteen years old the prisoner committed his first deed of blood. In an altercation with another boy by the name of Peter Doescher, Gottleib took up a butcher-knife, and drove it through him up to the handle; then withdrawing the murderous weapon, he quietly wiped off the blood, and laid it down where he had taken it from.

HIS EARLY LIFE.

This occurred upon the 20th of February, 1844. His victim lived only a few hours, and Williams was arrested upon the charge of murder. He was ably defended, however, and the jury brought in a verdict of involuntary manslaughter. He was convicted on the 27th of March, and on the 6th of April following he was sentenced by Judge Campbell to four years' imprisonment in the County Prison. Hardly had he been confined in prison before the most strenuous exertions were made to procure his pardon, which were finally successful, and he was let loose again upon society.

But he had learned nothing by the terrible lessons of the past, and lived a life of reckless vagabondage. During a street fight he is said to have caused the death of a fireman named Toner, by striking him on the head with a spanner. He succeeded in escaping conviction for the offense, and the next that was heard of him was his enlisting in the 95th Regiment of Volunteers, in the early part of the war. He served in the army only two months, when he deserted at the battle of Antietam in company with a man named William Ticknor. Having found his way to this city, he announced to his friends his intention to go to California. He started off to go by the overland route, but had hardly reached Chicago when he was stricken with paralysis. After suffering some time, he went out of his room a cripple. He came back again to this city, and became a confirmed vagabond, and spent a considerable time in the Almshouse.

During this time, when he was so poor, he paid frequent visits to the house of Mrs. Miller, by whom he was always kindly received, and who gave him many a meal's victuals, and had even nursed him when he was sick. These kind offices were always rendered to him, and even as late as the day before the murder he had taken breakfast at her house, although, as she told her sister the same evening, she was much afraid of him. Just before going there he had been at a house opposite, and had been indulging in very violent threats against everybody because he could not get anything to eat, and threatened that he would leave his mark upon somebody before he died.

AFTER THE MURDER.

On the morning of the murder he was at the lager beer saloon on the corner of Ninth and Buttonwood streets, at 7 o'clock, and, contrary to his usual custom, was not seen around that quarter again during the entire day. When he was seen going into the court a few minutes before 7 o'clock, nothing unusual was noticed in his appearance; but when seen at Eleventh and Buttonwood streets, at a quarter before 8 o'clock, his appearance was noticed to be peculiar enough to cause the exclamation on the part of one of the witnesses examined, "Why Gottlieb looks as if he had fallen down in a slaughter-house!" When next seen, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, he was at a meat-packing establishment near Laurel Hill. He then said to a bystander, as he was whetting a knife upon a stone, "That he would be thirty-eight years old to-morrow (Thursday) morning, but he did not expect to live to see it." He had a small bottle with him, which he said had contained some laudanum, but the cork getting out, the whole of it had been spilled.

At the Robin Hood Tavern, on the same afternoon, he again spoke of his determination not to live, and in the same evening he told a young man that he would never be seen again after that day; and also, that the next morning's papers would contain the whole story of his fate. Borrowing a dollar he entered a passenger car at half-past 7, and went to Ridge and Columbia avenues. After that he was not seen until the next morning at 8 o'clock. On the morning of the 21st he was seen in the neighborhood of Thirteenth and Spring Garden streets, the attention of several persons being called to his appearance.

THE ARREST.

About half-past 7 he passed the shoe store of Mr. John J. McNair, at No 861 North Thirteenth street. Mr. McNair was sitting in the door, and as Williams went by he remarked to his wife that the man answered the description given in the papers of the supposed murderer of Mrs. Miller.

Mrs. McNair told her husband that he had better arrest him. The latter started out at once, and overtook the suspected person at the corner of Coates street. He stopped him, and asked if he had once lived at Tenth and Buttonwood streets.

"Yes," was the answer, "I was raised there."

Mr. McNair then inquired if his name was Williams, to which he received an affirmative response. Mr. McNair further inquired if this was his birthday, to which he received a similar answer.

"Then you're the man I want," said McNair, taking him by the arm.

Williams made no resistance, going along with his captor, but remonstrating in a mild way, and asking what charge there was against him. He was told that if he was an innocent man and could prove it, it would all go right with him.

After a thorough examination Williams was fully committed to answer the charge of murder.

THE TRIAL.

On the 19th of October, 1866, the Grand Jury found a true bill of indictment, and on the 11th of March, 1867, he was put upon trial in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, before Judges Ludlow and Pierce. Messrs. Worrell and Gendell were assigned as counsel for Williams, and made an able defense. District Attorney Mann conducted the prosecution, assisted by Assistant District Attorney T. Bradford Dwight.

The efforts of the defense to prove an *alibi* were unavailing, and on the 17th of March the jury brought in a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree.

MOTION FOR ARREST OF JUDGMENT.

On the 21st of March, before a full bench of the Court of Oyer and Terminer, Judges Allison, Ludlow, Pierce, and Brewster, a motion in arrest of judgment in his case was made by Williams' counsel. The motion was brought up for argument in the same Court upon the 23d of March.

THE SENTENCE.

On the 30th of March the Court, through Judge Ludlow, reported adversely, in a clear and terse decision overruling the motion. After a few very impressive remarks to the prisoner upon the heinousness of the crime of which he was convicted, and the awful fate in store for him, Judge Ludlow pronounced sentence upon him in the following words:—

"That Gottlieb Williams, the prisoner at the bar, be taken from hence to the jail of the county of Philadelphia, from whence he came, and from thence to the place of execution, and that he be there hanged by the neck until he is dead, and may God of His infinite goodness have mercy on his soul."

READING THE DEATH-WARRANT.

On the 2d of May, 1867, the warrant for the execution of Gottlieb Williams, upon the coming 4th of June, was signed by Governor Geary, and on the 4th of May, Sheriff H. C. Howell, accompanied by several gentlemen, official and otherwise, read the warrant to the prisoner. During the reading of the warrant the prisoner stood leaning against the wall at the rear of the cell, occasionally stroking his face with his hand, but exhibiting the most astonishing coolness and self-sufficiency throughout. When the reading was concluded, the Sheriff again addressed the prisoner, assuring him that his doom was now fixed, and that he must not look for a pardon or respite, as there was no possibility of either. He therefore exhorted him to think only of the future, and to prepare at once to meet his fate. In answer to this Williams responded that he was ready to die to-day, having repented of all that he had ever done. But he was not guilty of this thing (referring to the murder of Mrs. Miller), and the time would come when his innocence would be proved.

Williams referred at that visit to the unkindness of one of his brothers, who would have nothing to do with him, and would not assist him at the trial. Throughout the interview the criminal talked with the utmost freedom and ease, exhibiting no apparent emotion, and giving every evidence of a sound and intelligent mind. Though crippled in body, his intellect is evidently unimpaired.

THE PRISONER'S RECENT DEPORTMENT.

During a visit which was paid to him in his cell last week, Williams was very cordial, and entered with entire freedom upon the discussion of the subject of the murder, and also gave his free consent to have the conversation made public. At the outset of the conversation he protested earnestly against a paragraph representing him as indifferent to his fate, and more intent upon securing a full supply of tobacco, to the use of which he is greatly addicted, than to religious instruction. He complained with great earnestness of the injustice of these loose and unfounded assertions. He also professed to be profoundly impressed by the teachings of the Rev. Thomas G. Allen, his religious adviser, and he declared his desire to devote the remainder of his days to preparations for eternity.

He still continued to protest his innocence of the murder of Mrs. Miller, and said that, on the day it was committed, he was not in the court where she lived. He said, further, that it was the crime committed by him when he was a boy that caused his conviction upon the charge of murdering Mrs. Miller. He was innocent of this latter offense; but he knew that he must die for it, and he was prepared to meet his fate. In respect to his condition on the day of the murder, he said he had drank nothing that morning; that he was sober, and as sane as he ever was.

He also said that when sentence of death had been pronounced upon him, he had resolved to commit suicide. His proposed method of doing so was to strangle himself by means of a cord he had concealed under the floor of his cell. Before he had an opportunity to use this string he was removed to another cell, and lost it. He then got possession of a shoe-string to effect the same object, but was induced, by the influence of the teachings of his spiritual adviser, Mr. Allen, to give up the idea. He said further, in reference to his conversion: "I have now become convinced that I have a soul to be saved, and all my thoughts are turned in that direction. I will go to the scaffold and die, and it will be for a crime I never committed." The prisoner has slept well, and has a good appetite. He professes himself as being easy in mind, having made his peace with God, repented of all the sins he has ever committed, and being now ready to die on the scaffold for a crime of which he is innocent.

His constant companion, now that his end is drawing nigh, is the Bible. Its many leaves turned down indicate where passages have been searched out for repeated perusal. He hesitates not to pray aloud with his religious advisers, and when visited by his friends often entreats them to unite with him in supplications to the Throne of Grace. His manner of deportment gives evidence of deep contrition for his past sinful career, and he seems to have an abiding faith in the mercy and goodness of God. He often speaks of his execution, and has made every preparation for his burial.

THE LESSON OF AN EVIL LIFE.

As a matter of course, in such cases there are a great many persons who still believe in Williams' innocence of the murder of Mrs. Miller. They allege that he was utterly unable to master such a strong woman as Mrs. Miller, even if willing. But that he possessed considerable physical power was made fully manifest by the testimony of competent witnesses. He was ably defended and every point that could be made was made in his defense. Step by step the evidence closed in against him, while not a reasonable doubt was in the minds of the jury in regard to his guilt. His career is a frightful instance of the tendencies of a reckless disregard of the laws of society.

From his earliest youth he was wholly uncontrolled by his parents, or by outside influences that would tend to keep him in the path of rectitude. Giving his passions full sway, he rushed into all kinds of excesses, and in mere boyhood committed the fearful crime of murder. Undeterred by the memory of that fearful deed, he pursued a life of vagabondage that only tended to foster the ligerish instincts of his nature, and fit him for the last fearful drama in which he played such a bloody part.

[We shall print in THE EVENING TELEGRAPH to-morrow, the speech of Mr. District Attorney William B. Mann in the prosecution of Gottlieb Williams for the murder of Mrs. Miller. This speech is one of the most searching, acute, and able addresses that Mr. Mann has ever delivered, and will be read with especial interest in connection with the execution of Williams.—ED. EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

Look at the Ruins!

Ay, look at the ruins of what were once magnificent sets of teeth, to be seen everywhere in society. Look at them, and ask yourself if it is not marvellous that such destruction is permitted, when, by simply using SOZODONT, *any teeth, however fragile*, may be preserved from decay or blemish as long as life lasts?

DRY GOODS.

THE ONE PRICE STORE.

I HAVE OPENED THIS MORNING,

Great Novelties in Dress Goods,

COMPRISING IN PART:

50 pieces fine Cambric Lawns at 25 cents.
20 pieces fine Swiss Lawns at half price.
25 pieces fine Organdie Lawns, corded in French printing.
Fine Lawn Robes, just one-third their value.
30 pieces printed Piques, in oil-painted colors.
For beauty of design and coloring they have no equal. Tourists and others in want of such goods would do well to call.
Just opened, another case of those fine white Piques, handsome goods, only 50 cents.

TRAVELLING GOODS. TRAVELLING GOODS.

Granite Poplins, Glacie Mohair, Poplin Cashmere.
Poplinetts, plain and mottled Goods, all at low prices.
1¼ yard black Glacie, for Dresses, equal to silk in appearance and lustre.
NEW GOODS opening daily, from New York, Philadelphia, and other markets.

MUSLINS! MUSLINS! MUSLINS!

All the leading makes of SHIRTING, SHEETING, and PILLOW-CASE MUSLINS at the lowest market prices. 6 1 1m

Yard Wide Brown Heavy, only 12½ cents.

GEORGE D. WISHAM,
No. 7 North EIGHTH Street.

DRY GOODS.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.

SILKS! SILKS!

HEAVY BLACK GROS GRAINS, $1·75 AND $2·00.
CORDED SILKS FOR SACQUES, $2·00 AND $2·50.
VERY HEAVY GOLD-EDGED SILKS.
PLAID SILK POPLINS, $1·00.
CHECK SILKS, ALL COLORS, $1·00 PER YARD.
BLACK AND WHITE PLAID SILKS, $1.

DRESS GOODS!

NEW MATERIALS FOR TRAVELLING COSTUMES.
FIGURED GRENADINES.
SILK AND WOOL POPLINS.
FRENCH JACONET LAWNS, 31 CENTS.
5000 YARDS FRENCH LAWNS, 28 AND 31 CENTS.

COTTON GOODS!

Still Further Depression in Prices.

Yard-wide Bleached Muslin, 12½ cents.
Excellent Yard-wide Shirtings, 16, 18, and 20 cents.
New York Mills, Williamsville, and Wamsutta.
Wide Sheetings, very low.
Pillow Muslins, 23 and 25 cents.
Good Yard-wide Unbleached, 15, 16, and 18 cents.
Very Best Heavy Unbleached Muslins, 20 and 22 cents.
Unbleached Sheetings, cheap.

Cloth and Cassimere Department.

All-wool Cassimeres, 75, 85 cents, and $1·00.
Fine Cassimeres for Boys' Wear, 65 cents to $1·00.
Mixed Cassimeres, for suits, $1·25.
Silk Mixtures for Business Suits, $1·37½ to $2·00.
Linen Drills and Ducks.
Stripe and Plaid Linens.
5000 yards Cloths for Ladies' Wear, one hundred different styles. Prices, $1·25 to $4·50.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.

NORTHWEST CORNER

EIGHTH AND MARKET STS.

1 11smrp5 PHILADELPHIA.

PRICE & WOOD,

N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND FILBERT,

HAVE JUST OPENED

Two cases Colored Mohair Alpacas, choice shades.
Fine French Percales, 37½ cents per yard.
Stripe Poplins, 50 cents per yard.
A cheap lot of Plaid Goods, 28 cents per yard.
BLACK SILKS! BLACK SILKS! Very cheap.

WHITE GOODS! WHITE GOODS!

White Piques, 50, 56, 62½, 75, 80 cents, and $1 per yard.
Handsome Plaid Muslins, very cheap.
Soft Finish Cambrics, Jaconets, and Nainsooks.
Victoria Lawns and Swiss Muslins.
Figured Swiss Muslins, from auction, cheap.
Shirred Muslins, 62½, 95 cents, $1·12½, $1·25, and $1 37½ per yard.
Best makes Bleached and Unbleached Muslins, at the very lowest market prices.
Bargains in Ladies' and Gents' Hosiery and Gloves.
Ladies' and Gents' Linen Cambric Hdkfs.
A cheap lot of Worked Handkerchiefs, from auction.
A large assortment of Linen Fans, very cheap.
Ladies' and Misses' Hoop Skirts, best quality. [10 22

PRICE & WOOD,

N. W. Corner EIGHTH and FILBERT Sts.

No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.

E. M. NEEDLES & CO.,

ELEVENTH AND CHESNUT,

OFFER SPLENDID ASSORTMENTS OF

LLAMA LACE POINTES,
THREAD LACE POINTES,
LLAMA LACE ROTONDES,
PLAIN AND POINTED LINEN CAMBRICS,
PLAIN AND PRINTED PIQUES,
EMBROIDERED BREAKFAST SETS,
MATERIALS FOR WHITE BODIES,
AT LOW PRICES.

GIRARD ROW. GIRARD ROW.

No. 1101 CHESNUT STREET.

GREAT BARGAINS

IN

DRESS GOODS.

JAS. R. CAMPBELL & CO.,

NO. 727 CHESNUT STREET,

5 22 1mrp PHILADELPHIA.

CHEAP DRY GOODS, CARPETS, MATTINGS, OIL CLOTHS, AND WINDOW SHADES.—Great Bargains from Auction.—V. E. ARCHAMBAULT, N. E. corner of ELEVENTH and MARKET Streets, will open this morning 1000 yards extra quality double imperial White Canton Matting, slightly stained, will be sold at 37½, worth 75c.; Red Check Matting, 25, 37, and 50c.; Ingrain Carpets, all wool, at 62, 75, 87c., $1, $1·25, $1·37, and $1·50; Ingrain Carpets, wool filling, 40, 50, 60, and 62c.; Three-ply Carpets, $1·20; English Tapestry Brussels Carpets, $1·62 and $1·75; Hemp Carpets, 31 to 62c.; Oil Cloths, 60c.; Entry and Stair Carpets, 50 to 87c.; Window Shades, 31 to 62; Plain Shading, 37 and 50c.; Table Linens, 62c. to $1·50; Towels, 12 to 25c.; Flannel for Bathing Robes, 31c.; Muslins, 10 to 25c.; Calicoes, 10 to 16c.; Lawns, 25c. Wholesale and Retail Store, N. E. corner ELEVENTH and MARKET Streets. 2 19 6m

DRY GOODS.

REMOVAL.

J. M. HAFLEIGH,

No. 902 CHESNUT STREET,

HAVING DETERMINED TO CLOSE OUT HIS ENTIRE STOCK OF

SPRING AND SUMMER DRESS GOODS,

BEFORE REMOVING TO HIS

NEW STORE,

Nos. 1012 and 1014 CHESNUT St.

WILL OFFER THE SAME, ON AND AFTER MONDAY, MAY 27,

At such reduction in prices as will insure the sale of all DRESS FABRICS, a large portion of which will be sold at ONE-HALF the former prices. 5 27 mwf6t

JAMES M'MULLAN,

SUCCESSOR TO

J. V. COWELL & SON,

HAS IN STOCK AND RECEIVING DAILY A LARGE SUPPLY OF

HOUSE-FURNISHING DRY GOODS.

The facilities he has for supplying his customers with the BEST GOODS at the LOWEST RATE are unsurpassed.

He has now a full line of LINEN SHEETINGS, at reduced prices. Also,

PILLOW-CASE LINENS,
TABLE CLOTHS AND NAPKINS,
TABLE DAMASK by the yard,
TOWELS AND TOWELLING by the yard,
MARSEILLES, LANCASTER, HONEYCOMB and ALLENDALE QUILTS,
FLANNELS, greatly reduced in price,
SHEETING AND SHIRTING MUSLINS,
FURNITURE CHINTZES AND DIMITIES,
PIANO AND TABLE COVERS,
TOILANET by the yard,
WHITE GOODS SELLING OFF CHEAP,
RICHARDSON'S LINENS always a specialty.

All goods warranted to be what they are sold for, at the [4 20 smthsm

S. W. COR. SEVENTH AND CHESNUT.

BARGAINS!

BARGAINS!

Yard-wide Bleached Muslin, 14 cents, worth 18 cents.
Bleached Muslins, 10, 12½, 14, 16, 18, 20 cents.
9-4 Sheetings, 45 cents; 10-4 Sheeting, 50 cents.
Pillow case Muslins, 22 and 25 cents.
Scotch Dress Ginghams, 30 cents, worth 40 cents.
All-wool Spring Shawls, $3.
All-wool Tweeds, Boys' Wear, 75 cents.
Imported Whalebone Corsets, $1·25.
Power-loom Table Linens, 65, 75, and 88 cents.
Ladies' and Gents' Linen Hankerchiefs.
Gloves, etc.
Hosiery at reduced prices.
Black Alpacas, 45, 50, 55, 60, 65, 75 cents, etc.
Linen Drills, 37½, 45, and 50 cents.
Balmoral Skirts, Hoop Skirts, Shirt Fronts, etc. etc.
White Goods in endless variety.
White Pique, 50 cents. Corded do., 62½ and 75 cents.
Gents' Summer Undershirts, 75 cents, $1·00. etc. etc.

FARIES & WARNER,

29] NO. 229 NORTH NINTH STREET.

JOHN W. THOMAS,

Nos. 405 and 407 North SECOND St.

NOW OPEN,

POINTE DES INDES SHAWLS AND ROTUNDES.

LLAMA POINTES AND ROTUNDES,

PUSHU POINTES AND ROTUNDES,

SHETLAND SHAWLS,

8 2wsmtirp] GRENADINE SHAWLS.

EYRE & LANDELL,

S. W. Corner of

Fourth and Arch Sts.

LARGE STOCK OF SUMMER QUILTS.

10-4 AND 11-4 LANCASTER QUILTS.
11-4 HONEYCOMB QUILTS.
PINK AND BLUE MARSEILLES QUILTS.
FINEST WHITE QUILTS IMPORTED.
HOTELS SUPPLIED WITH QUILTS, NAPKINS, TOWELS, TABLE LINENS, SHEETINGS, ETC. ETC.

HAVE JUST OPENED ANOTHER CASE SILVER POPLINS, FOR LADIES' SUITS.
DARK LAWNS, FRENCH AND ENGLISH.
THIN GOODS, FULL VARIETY.
SUMMER SILKS, REDUCED.

P. S.—WHITE SHAWLS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. 3 6 wfmsm

J. CHAMBERS, NO. 810 ARCH STREET

Novelties Opening Daily,
—Real Cluny Laces.
—Black Guipure Laces.
—Pointe Applique Laces,
—Pointe de Gaze Laces.
Thread Veils from $2·50.

WHITE GOODS.

—Marseilles for Dresses—Bargains.
—French Muslins, 2 yards wide, at 60 cents.
Shirred and Tucked Lace Muslins; India Twilled Long Cloth; Plaid, Stripe, and Plain Nainsooks; soft finish Cambric, 1¼ yard wide; Cambric Edgings and Insertions, new design, very cheap 5 6 1m

DRY GOODS.

GREAT REDUCTION IN

FANCY DRY GOODS.

GEORGE FRYER,

No. 916 CHESNUT STREET,

Informs his customers that he is selling his entire Stock of [4 18 sm

SILKS, SHAWLS, AND DRESS GOODS

Regardless of cost, to close them out by July 1.

AUCTION SALES.

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH Street.

SALE OF VALUABLE LOANS, STOCKS, REAL ESTATE, ETC.,
On Tuesday,
June 4, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Philadelphia Exchange, will include—
SALE OF VALUABLE LOANS, STOCKS, REAL ESTATE, ETC.,
On Tuesday,
June 4, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Philadelphia Exchange, will include—
Executor's Sale.
1 share Academy of Fine Arts.
1 share Philadelphia Library Company.
1 share Philadelphia Museum.
16 shares Continental Hotel Company.
30 shares Merchants' and Mechanics' Ins. Co.
1 share Point Breeze Park Association.
Box, stall No. 43 do.
1 share Mercantile Library Company.
Executors' Sale—Estate of Henry M. Crawford, dec'd.
$2800 loan City of Philadelphia, new.
$7000 loan City of Philadelphia, old.
$2000 North Pennsylvania Railroad, 6 per cent.
$4000 Schuylkill Navigation Convertible Loan, 6 per cent., January 1, 1882.
$10,000 U. S. loan, 1881.
$5000 Pennsylvania Railroad, 6 per cent.
$8000 Pennsylvania State 5s, July 1, 1856.
166 shares Pennsylvania Railroad.
237 shares Mine Hill and Schuylkill Haven Railroad, Estate of Henry Grim, dec'd.
$2500 U. S. loan, 1881.
$23 500 U. S. loan, May.
$8000 U. S. 7 30 loan, June.
For other Accounts—
200 shares Lehigh Crane and Iron Co.
150 shares Penna. Salt Manufacturing Co.
50 shares Bank of Smyrna, Del.
26 shares First National Bank, Camden, N. J.
20 shares Third National Bank, Philadelphia.
50 shares Union National Bank, Philadelphia.
100 shares Delaware Mutual Ins. Co.
100 shares Freedom Iron and Steel Co.
400 shares Black Diamond Coal and Iron Co.
490 shares Phœnix Ins. Co.
50 shares American Anti-Incrustation Co.
800 shares Moshannon Coal Co.
50 shares Central Transportation Co.
50 shares Southern Transportation Co.
100 shares Empire Transportation Co.
$12,000 Union Canal 6 per cent. bonds.
250 shares Germantown Passenger Railway, Fourth and Eighth Streets.
200 shares American Gum Paint Co.
4 shares Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company.
2000 shares Mount Farm Coal and Oil Co.
Peremptory Sale—For Account of Whom it May Concern.
$10,000 Huntington and Broad Top Mountain Railroad and Coal Co. 7 per cent. Consolidated Mortgage Bonds.

REAL ESTATE.

ARCH STREET, No. 2017—Elegant residence, with every convenience, 22 by 140 feet. Immediate possession.
SPRUCE, N. W. corner Thirteenth—Elegant residence, 25 feet front. Immediate possession.
FRANKLIN SQUARE, No. 264—Modern residence.
BROAD, N. W. corner Filbert—Modern residence.
TENTH, N. W. corner Catharine—Modern residence.
SPRUCE, No. 711—Modern residence and coach house.
WALNUT, No. 3724—Neat stone dwelling.
FRANKFORD ROAD AND JUNCTION RAILROAD—Valuable residence and lots.
CLAYMONT, DELAWARE—Elegant residence, coach house and large lot.
BYBERRY ROAD—10 acres, handsome Country Place.
MADISON, No. 208—Three story brick dwelling.
TWELFTH, S. W. corner Stiles—Genteel dwelling.
FRONT AND SOUTH, S. W. corner—Tavern stand.
SIXTH, below Columbia Avenue—Building lot.
MORRIS, west of Sixth—Building lot.
WINTER, Nos. 2027, 2029, 2031, 2033, 2035, and 2037—Genteel dwellings.
MAIDEN LANE—Valuable property, suitable for brick yards. Twenty-sixth Ward.
SEVENTEENTH, No. 47, south of Arch—Modern dwelling.
FRANKFORD ROAD, No. 1928—Frame dwelling.
GREEN, Nos. 107, 109, 111, 113, and 115—Five brick dwellings, and large factory on Tamarind street.
VINE, Nos. 1012 and 1014, and 1025 Morgan, and 10 dwellings Boyd's avenue—Lot, 36 by 184 feet.
CHERRY, No. 622—Genteel dwelling.
RIDGE ROAD, Nos. 2121 and 2123—Stores and dwellings.
FIFTH, above Poplar, No. 910—Genteel dwelling.
TENTH, above Poplar, No. 971—Modern dwelling.
CHERRY, No. 531—Five brick dwellings.
LOCUST, Nos. 805 and 807—Two genteel dwellings.
FRONT, Nos. 526 and 528, south of Green—Four frame dwellings.
CUMBERLAND, No. 427—Genteel dwelling.
SYCAMORE—Building lot.
TWENTY-FIRST WARD—Four building lots.
GROUND-RENT—$175 a year.
Full particulars in catalogues now ready.

Sale No. 617 Wood street.
SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, BRUSSELS CARPETS, ETC.
On Tuesday Morning,
At 10 o'clock, the superior Walnut Parlor Furniture, Chamber and Dining-room Furniture, Feather Beds and Bedding, China, Kitchen Utensils, etc. [6 1 2t

J. M. GUMMEY & SONS, AUCTIONEERS
No. 308 WALNUT Street

Hold Regular Sales of
REAL ESTATE, STOCKS, AND SECURITIES AT THE PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE,
Handbills of each property issued separately.
1000 catalogues published and circulated, containing full descriptions of property to be sold, as also, a partial list of property contained in our Real Estate Register, and offered at private sale.
Sales advertised daily in all the daily newspaper

SAMUEL C. FORD & SONS, AUCTIONEERS
No. 127 S. FOURTH Street.

Sales of Real Estate, Stocks, Loans, etc., at Philadelphia Exchange, every Friday at 12 o'clock, noon
Our sales are advertised in all the daily and several of the weekly newspapers, by separate handbills of each property, and by pamphlet catalogues, one thousand of which will be issued on Wednesday preceding each sale.
REAL ESTATE AT PRIVATE SALE.

B. SCOTT, JR., AUCTIONEER, No. 1020 CHESNUT Street.

AUCTION SALES OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
B. SCOTT, Jr., will give his personal attention to sales of household furniture, at the residences of parties removing or breaking up housekeeping, on the most favorable terms.

ATTRACTIVE SALE OF MODERN PAINTINGS, CRYSTAL MEDALLIONS, PASTELS, ETC.
From the American Art Gallery, New York.
B. SCOTT, Jr., will sell at the Art Gallery, No. 1020 Chesnut street,
On Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday Evenings,
June 5, 6, and 7, at ½ before 8 o'clock, over 300 Modern Paintings, Pastels and Crystal Medallions, of varied and pleasing subjects, elegantly mounted in rich gold-leaf frames, and all belonging to the American Art Gallery, New York. [6 1 6t
Now open for examination day and evening.

600 FIVE-GALLON DEMIJOHNS, FINE OLD WINES, BRANDIES, G. N. WHISKIES, ETC.
On Saturday Morning,
June 8, at 11 o'clock, at the Gallery, No. 1020 Chesnut street, will be sold 600 five-gallon demijohns fine old Wines, Brandies, Gin, Whisky, etc., all selected from the stock of E. P. Middleton, Esq.
Catalogues and samples arranged for examination on morning of sale. [6 1 6t

SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY,

The Fidelity Insurance, Trust and Safe Deposit Company, for the Safe Keeping of Bonds, Stocks, and Other Valuables.

CAPITAL.....$500,000

DIRECTORS.

N. B. BROWNE, EDWARD W. CLARK,
CLARENCE H. CLARK, ALEXANDER HENRY
JOHN WELSH, S. A. CALDWELL,
J. GILLINGHAM FELL, HENRY C. GIBSON,
CHARLES MACALESTER.

Office in the Fire-proof Building of the Philadelphia National Bank, CHESNUT Street above Fourth.
This Company receives on deposit, and GUARANTEES THE SAFE KEEPING OF VALUABLES upon the following rates a year, viz.:—
Coupon Bonds.....$1 per $1000
Registered Bonds and Securities.....50 cents per $1000
Gold Coin or Bullion.....$1·25 per $100
Silver Coin or Bullion.....$2 per $10
Gold or Silver Plate.....$1 per $10
Cash Boxes or small tin boxes of Bankers, Brokers, Capitalists, etc., contents unknown to the Company, and liability limited, $25 a year.
The Company offers for RENT (renter exclusively holding the key) SAFES INSIDE ITS VAULTS at $20, $30, $40, $60, and $75 a year, according to size and location.
Coupons and Interest Collected for one per cent.
Interest allowed on Money Deposits.
This Company is authorized to receive and execute Trusts of every description.
12 31mwfrp] N. B. BROWNE, President.
ROBERT PATTERSON, Secretary and Treasurer.

AUCTION SALES.

PHILIP FORD, Auctioneer.

M'CLELLAND & CO.
(Successors to Philip Ford & Co.),
AUCTIONEERS. No. 804 MARKET Street.

SALE OF 1400 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS,
On Thursday morning,
June 6, commencing at 10 o'clock, we will sell by catalogue, for cash, 1400 cases desirable boots, shoes, brogans, balmorals, etc., from city and Eastern manufacturers. Also, a large assortment of women's, misses', and children's wear, to which we would call the attention of buyers. [6 1 4t

JOHN B. MYERS & CO., AUCTIONEERS
Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street.

LARGE PEREMPTORY SALE OF BOOTS, SHOES, TRAVELLING BAGS, STRAW GOODS, ETC.
On Tuesday Morning,
June 4, will be sold, at 10 o'clock, by catalogue, on four months' credit, about 1300 packages boots, shoes, brogans, etc., of city and Eastern manufacture.
Open for examination with catalogues early on the morning of sale. [5 29 5t

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF BRITISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.
We will hold a large sale of foreign and domestic dry goods, by catalogue, on four months' credit,
On Thursday Morning,
June 6, at 10 o'clock, embracing about 900 packages and lots of staple and fancy articles, in woollens, worsteds, linens, silks, and cottons.
N. B. Catalogues ready and goods arranged for examination early on the morning of sale. [6 1 4t

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF CARPETINGS, CANTON MATTINGS, ETC.
On Friday Morning,
June 7, at 11 o'clock, will be sold by catalogue, on four months' credit, about 200 pieces royal damask Venetian, superfine and fine Ingrain, Dutch, hemp, list, cottage, and rag carpetings, etc., embracing a choice assortment of superior goods, which may be examined early on the morning of sale. [6 1 5t

BY THOMAS BIRCH & SON, NO. 1110 CHESNUT Street, above Eleventh street.

Sale at No. 2114 Tower street.
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
On Tuesday Morning,
At 10 o'clock, at No. 2114 Tower street, will be sold the furniture of a family declining housekeeping, comprising parlor, chamber, and kitchen furniture. 15

GREAT SALE OF FINE SHEFFIELD PLATED WARE, TABLE CUTLERY, ETC.
On Wednesday Morning,
June 5, at 10 o'clock, at the Auction Store, No. 1110 Chesnut street, will be sold a large assortment of superior Sheffield plated ware and tab e cutlery, direct from the manufacturers consisting in part of meat dishes, entree dishes, ice pitchers, tea sets of six pieces, cake baskets, dinner and breakfast castors, spoon holders, butter dishes, etc.
CUTLERY.
Also, a full line of ivory handle table and tea knives and carvers to match. [6 3 2t

Sale at No. 1110 Chesnut street.
SUPERIOR PARLOR AND CHAMBER FURNITURE, LARGE MIRRORS, PIANO-FORTES, CARPETS, PLATED WARE, ETC.
On Friday Morning,
At 9 o'clock, at the Auction Store, No. 1110 Chesnut street, will be sold a large assortment of superior household furniture, from families declining housekeeping. [6 3 4t

PANCOAST & WARNOCK, AUCTIONEERS
No. 240 MARKET Street.

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF 850 LOTS AMERICAN AND IMPORTED DRY GOODS, LINEN AND HOSIERY GOODS, MILLINERY GOODS, HOOP SKIRTS, CORSETS, NOTIONS, ETC., BY CATALOGUE, ON A CREDIT,
On Wednesday Morning,
June 5, commencing at 10 o'clock, comprising a large and most desirable assortment of new seasonable goods for present sales. 6 1 3t

C. C. MACKEY, AUCTIONEER
Office No. 421 COMMERCE Street. 2 9 1t

REGULAR SALE OF CROCKERY, GLASSWARE, FANCY AND MISCELLANEOUS GOODS,
On Tuesday Morning,
At 9½ o'clock, in lots suitable for city and country retail storekeepers.
BRASS WOOD SCREWS.
At commencement of sale, 32 gross American Screw Co.'s Brass Wood Screws, ⅜ to 2½ inches. [6 1 2t

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

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FORMERLY AT THE
CORNER OF NINTH AND CHESNUT STS.
ARE NOW AT

No. 910 CHESNUT STREET,

SOUTH SIDE, SECOND FLOOR.

We have just finished in a very superior manner over Two Hundred (200) New Designs of ICE PITCHERS, which we are now offering at greatly reduced prices:—

ICE PITCHERS, engraved.....$8·00
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" engraved and chased.....10 00
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" very rich, and chased.....12·00
" very rich, and medallion.....13·00
" very rich, superior chasing..14 00
" " " .....15·00
" entirely new, and elegant....17·50

MEAD & CO., Manufacturers,
NO. 910 CHESNUT STREET,
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ICE PITCHERS.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

ICE PITCHERS,

NOW OPENING AT

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HAVE JUST RECEIVED FROM VIENNA

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C. B. KITCHEN,

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GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

DIAMONDS, WATCHES,
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